THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 140. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

SERIOUS DEFEATS OF THE TURKISH ARMY IN CRETE—OMAR PASHA AND MEHEMED PASHA DRIVEN BACK AND THEIR FORCES DIVIDED—OMAR PASHA BURNS MANY VILLAGES AND MURDERS THE INHABITANTS—REPORTS OF THE FOREIGN CONSULS.

ATHENS, June 15.—Intelligence received in this city from Crete reports that Omar Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief in the island, met a severe defeat. His expedition against the Christian insurgent positions at Sphakia and Apocorona failed, entailing great loss on the Sultan's troops. Omar Pasha was unable to form a junction with the forces under the command of Mehemed Pasha, who, having been twice beaten in Apocorona, retreated to an entrenched camp. Omar Pasha, in his endeavor to advance, sustained a fresh defeat of his personal command at Heraclien. Smarting under the issue of the fight the Turkish Commander-in-Chief burned all the villages, which were not defended, in the neighborhood, and killed their inhabitants. The foreign Consuls resident here have officially informed their respective Governments of these atrocious acts. The Italian gunboat Prince Addone saved a few of the fugitive families, and brought them to the Piræus. The Turkish war steamer Isidni, which some time since chased the Greek volunteer aid steamer and blockade runner Arcadi, which had landed men and supplies for the Christians, has returned to Candia. The war vessel is damaged. She had several of her crew killed and wounded.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

SERIOUS RIOT IN LONDON—THE RED FLAG AND LIBERTY CAP HOISTED.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 18—1 o'clock A. M.—A Reform mob attacked a Tory meeting tonight at St. James' Hall, stormed the platform, and erected a red flag surmounted by a liberty cap. There was much fighting, and many arrests have been made.

THE REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS UNDER THE REFORM BILL—MR. DISRAELI'S PLAN ADOPTED BY PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 17—Midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night the protracted discussion on that portion of the Reform bill which provides for the redistribution of Parliamentary seats was concluded. A division took place and resulted in a majority of eight votes in favor of the Derby-Disraeli Government, whose plan of redistribution is accordingly adopted.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE CONGREGATION OF SOVEREIGNS.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT THE TUILERIES—RECEPTION OF THE GERMAN MONARCH BY THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF FRANCE—COUNT BISMARK IN THE ROYAL CORTEGE.

From Galignani's Messenger, June 7.

The King of Prussia arrived yesterday in Paris by the Northern Railway at the hour announced. All the ornamentation of the station was precisely the same as we described it in our account of the Emperor of Russia's arrival. About ten minutes before 4 the Emperor Napoleon appeared and walked down the line, accompanied by Prince Joachim Murat; General Fleury, Grand Equerry; and Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, Aid-de-Camp on service. Near his Majesty were also to be seen Marshal Canrobert, Marshal Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, M. Pietri, Prefect of Police, Baron James de Rothschild, M. Delebecque, and other directors of the Northern Company. A number of Prussians of distinction, including some ladies, were seated near the saloon of reception.

At three minutes past four a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of the royal train, and the moment after the band of the Chasseurs de Vincennes—the regiment on duty—struck up "God Save the Queen," which is also used in Prussia as the national hymn.

The King, a moment after, alighted just where the Emperor was standing, and the two sovereigns shook hands warmly. The *cortege* then advanced up the line, the King on the right. Both monarchs were dressed as generals, and each wore the Grand Cordon of the other's order.

The Prince Royal of Prussia and Prince Joachim Murat followed immediately after; and then came a crowd of Prussian dignitaries, including Count de Bismark, Count de Weshehien, Secretary of Legation; Count de Peukler, Grand Marshal of the Court; General Baron de Moltke, Chief of the Staff; General Count de Goltz, brother of the Prussian Ambassador at Paris; General de Treskow, Aid-de-Camp General to the King; Major Count de Lehondorff and Prince Radziwill, Aides-de-Camp, etc. The King stopped short near the station, and shook hands with several of the ladies.

The moment after the court carriages drove up, and the King, the Emperor, the Prince Royal, and Prince Joachim entered the first. A body of lancers preceded, and one of the Cent Garde followed their Majesties. Seven other carriages followed, carrying the King's suite. The Princess Royal of Prussia, who had accompanied her husband in the morning to Compiegne to meet the King, as announced, afterwards entered an open carriage with three other ladies and departed.

From the station the *cortege* reached the Tuileries by the Boulevard Magenta, Strasbourg, and Sebastopol, the Rue de Rivoli, the Rue du Louvre, the Courts Carree and Napoleon III, and the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel. Troops were posted to form the line at the Palace, just as had taken place for the reception of the Czar. Although the weather was delightful, the crowd was infinitely less numerous than at the other grand arrival. Inside the station there was no demonstration of feeling whatever; outside, as the carriages started, there was some cheering; but along the rest of the line very little manifestation. The same gala carriages were employed as on the other occasion.

At the Tuileries, the Empress, accompanied by the Princess Mathilde, and attended by her suite, went to meet the King of Prussia, as on the occasion of the arrival of the Emperor Alexander, at the foot of the grand staircase. Their Majesties then ascended to the Salon du Premier Consul, where the imperial households mingled with that of the King of Prussia. After the usual presentations were made, the Emperor conducted the King of Prussia to the apartments which had been prepared for him in the Pavillon Marson.

WHY KING VICTOR EMANUEL MAY NOT ATTEND.

From the Paris Union, June 5.

King Victor Emanuel lately replied to a question as to whether he was going to Paris:—"Why should I go? I have not money enough to take a third-class ticket."

CARNIVAL OF BLOOD.

TWO MURDERS AND THREE SUICIDES IN CINCINNATI AND VICINITY IN ONE DAY.

CINCINNATI, June 17—8 o'clock P. M.—There has been a high carnival of blood in this city and vicinity during yesterday and to-day—three suicides and two terrible murders. Back of Newport, in Campbell county, Ky., yesterday afternoon, two brothers-in-law, William Pyles and James Shaw, met in the saloon of Valentine Reiboldt, and renewed an old quarrel that had been brought about by Pyles' calling his wife and Shaw's sister a prostitute. Shaw struck Pyles, and Pyles then drew a revolver and fired five shots, three without effect, but the fourth and fifth striking Shaw in the bowels and head, killing him instantly. Pyles was arrested about eight miles west of this city.

Last evening, a young man named John Betz shot and killed a young woman of eighteen years, named Sarah Klein, to whom he was engaged to be married. Betz was jealous and insulting in asking why another young man was permitted to visit her. The girl became frightened, and fled from him, from the yard to the house. He fired three shots at her as she ran, then pursued her into the house and shot her fatally as she stood there by the side of her mother. The wretch then left the house, and with the remaining cartridge blew out his own brains.

Mr. Britton Ross, a respectable citizen, a cabinet-maker by trade, and foreman by position, threw himself into the river and was drowned early this morning. He had lost five thousand dollars by a failure, and had several times threatened to kill himself.

A German, fifty-two years old, named T. Biel, hanged himself to a bedpost with two silk handkerchiefs last night, at his house on Findlay street, breaking his neck. Difficulty with his wife is supposed to have led to the suicide.

THE SEVENTEENTH OF JUNE.

CELEBRATION IN CHARLESTOWN, MASS., OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

BOSTON, June 17.—There was a larger crowd of persons assembled in Charlestown to-day than on any previous Bunker Hill anniversary. The twenty thousand inhabitants of the city turned out, and there were more than that number present from Boston and the surrounding cities and towns. The procession was made up of military, mounted and on foot, firemen, civic associations, etc., and was under the command of Colonel John B. Morton. The Hope Fire Company of Philadelphia, as guests of the Howards, of Charlestown, were also in the line, and in the afternoon they went down to Chelsea Beach, and participated in a fish chowder, and other prohibitory law amusements. The other organizations, both military and civic, had banquets at their respective headquarters. Addresses were made at all of them by the city and State officials.

There was also a rowing regatta in Mystic river in the afternoon, which attracted a large number of visitors. The first race was for single sculls for first and second prizes. There were four entries, as follows:—

Mahogany shell Mystic, M. J. Enwright; mahogany shell Lizzie, Daniel Poor; mahogany shell Petrolia, Charles A. Blanchard; shell L. A. Donzella, Charles C. Wemyss.

The race was two miles, and the first prize was won by the Lizzie in 18 minutes 20 seconds, and the second by L. A. Donzella, in 19 minutes 40 seconds, and the other two were distanced.

The second race, also two miles, was for double sculls, for two prizes, and there were two entries, as follows:—The Lillian, pulled by Manfred L. Goss and Eugene Frost, and the Annie V., pulled by John A. Gardner and Thomas Wholmes. The first prize was won by the Annie V. in 15 minutes and 38½ seconds, and the Lillian came in one minute and ten seconds later.

The next and last race was four miles, and for four-oared boats, and two prizes were offered. The boats entered were the M. J. Gleason, of Charlestown; George C. Wiggin, of East Boston; Union, of East Boston; and the Sheridan and What Cheer, of Boston. The What Cheer won the first prize, in 29 minutes, and the Sheridan the second, in 29 minutes and 27 seconds, and the Union came in 30 seconds after. The others were distanced.

In the evening there were numerous demonstrations in the line of fireworks, and a promenade concert on the grounds beneath the shadow of the Bunker Hill Monument.

CELEBRATION AT THE NEW TOWN OF ARLINGTON—SPEECHES OF GOVERNOR BULLOCK AND OTHERS.

BOSTON, June 17.—In the new town of Arlington, formerly West Cambridge, there was also quite a pompous celebration, on account of the change of name, at which a large number of prominent officials were present. The 17th of June was chosen for the demonstration, in order that the citizens might indulge in a flow of patriotism, as that town, like Charlestown, was also the scene of memorable events in the early days of the American Revolution.

Arlington is situated between Cambridge and Lexington, and was one of the towns through which Pitcairn's army passed in 1775, on their way to encounter those "embattled farmers," who "fired the shot heard round the world." It was called Menotomy in those days, subsequently West Cambridge, and now Arlington, and is one of the finest gardening towns about Boston. The inevitable salute and ringing of bells were heard morning, noon and night, requisites without which no Massachusetts celebration is considered complete. The procession was under the command of Addison Gage.

There was quite a number of distinguished gentlemen present on the occasion—among them Governor Bullock and the various members of his staff; Senator Sumner, General Banks, Hon. Alexander N. Rice, ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut; General Foster, who has recently been assigned to this military district; Admiral Rodgers, of the Charlestown Navy Yard; and a crowd of Massachusetts Major and Brigadier-Generals. At the grand dinner the Governor, Senator Sumner, Richard H. Dana, Jr., General Banks, General Foster, and Admiral Rodgers made speeches. The political gentlemen beat shy of politics, and touched, as did the others, upon thoughts suggested by the situation of the town, it being on the old route passed over by the British during the flight from Lexington to Boston. The Governor in his speech christened the new town.

During the exercises in the tent a heavy rain storm came on. This interfered a little with the proceedings, but did not succeed in postponing the regatta, in which the Harvard crews pulled. The regatta took place at about 6 o'clock, and consisted of two races. In the first the Junior Second boat of 1868, and the Freshmen Second boat of 1870, lapstreaks and six-oared, pulled. The course was a mile and a half, and the prizes six silver cups. The Juniors won the race by two seconds. Their time was nine minutes and eight seconds. The second race was between the shells of the Freshmen class boat of 1870 and the Scientific School, over the same course, and for six silver goblets. The boat of the Freshmen was a little out of repair. This race the Scientifics won, their time being eight minutes and forty-two seconds, while that of the Freshmen was nine minutes and fifteen seconds.

YACHTING.

FIRST ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE BOSTON YACHT CLUB—THREE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF YACHTS COMPLETE—A RAINY DAY AND NO WIND—THE SCHOONER SADIE, THE CLYTIE, AND SLOOP FANNY THE WINNERS.

BOSTON, June 17—12 o'clock P. M.—The first annual regatta of the newly organized Boston Yacht Club was one of the 17th of June incidents here to-day. Among those deeply interested in aquatic sports it was, of course, the chief event of the day, and those chiefly interested in aquatics assembled in great numbers to look upon the flying yachts as they contested for the pending prizes.

There was a heavy fog all the day long; and a threatened shower during the forenoon. The threats were partially fulfilled during the latter part of the day, when the sport would, under other circumstances, have been at its height. There was also an absence of wind, and various other drawbacks of a minor nature, which the competing yachts had to contend against; but, notwithstanding all these mishaps, the affair may be, and will be, pronounced a success, when it is considered that yachting is a new but yet contagious epidemic hereabouts.

The regatta to-day was among yachts of three different classes; the first class comprising all yachts measuring thirty-eight feet and upwards, the second comprising all measuring twenty-six feet and less than thirty-eight, and the third comprising all measuring eighteen feet and under twenty-six, the measurement being the length on the water line added to one-third the difference between that and the length over all aft of stern.

The first-class yachts passed over a course of twenty-two miles, and their respective sailing qualities may be judged by the following table, which shows the order in which they came in, after completing the distances, as declared by the judges after very mature deliberation:—

FIRST CLASS.

Yacht.	*Owner.*	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Schooner Sadie	G. H. Bates, Hingham	2	52	55
Schooner Minnie	Mannerin & Sears	2	56	11
Schooner Nettie	D. H. Follett	2	58	11
Schooner Juniata	A. Cheeney	3	04	14
Sloop Columbia	A. & C. E. Russ	3	07	04
Schooner Ellie	A. Freeman	3	16	35
Schooner J. Q. Adams	A. Lothrop	3	17	50
Schooner Marie	H. B. Jackson	3	54	33

SECOND CLASS.

Yacht.	*Owner.*	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Sloop Clytie	Hennerhoff & Stone	3	10	14
Sloop Kelpie	H. G. Bates	3	14	42
Sloop Violet	E. Denton	3	18	06
Sloop Clitheroe	B. Deane	3	22	14
Sloop Mist	G. H. Pitman	3	36	02

THIRD CLASS.

Distance sailed eight and a half miles.

Yacht.	*Owner.*	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Sloop Fanny	B. F. Gibbs	1	52	40
Sloop Parqueta	J. Gross	2	15	30
Sloop Ella	J. Greer	2	15	38

The above is the official record of the time declared by the judges.

WEST POINT.

Closing Proceedings of the Class of 1867—Presentation of Diplomas by General Grant—His Speech to Ruffner—Fine Display—Address of Francis Vinton, S. T. D., to the Graduates—The Last Parade—The New Order of Things.

WEST POINT, June 17.

Despite the innocent carousings of the night, all the boys in grey and white were alert for the duties of the day. They consisted in arranging for the grand event of the year—the receiving of the dear, coveted parchment for which they have struggled four long, weary years; getting rid of old clothes, settling accounts with every one in authority with whom they have done business during their cadetship, and winding up matters generally.

By the appointed hour the cloud-curtain which had covered the post had been drawn aside by invisible hands, and the sun, with its eye of fabulous fierceness, looked down as if in answer to the prayerful hope of the thousands assembled to do honor by their smiles to the great leader of the army that had travelled many miles to participate in the pleasant closing ceremonies of the examination and to the successful cadets. At twenty minutes to 12 o'clock precisely, the hour being extended to this by order of General Pitcher, the soul-stirring drum summoned the whole corps to the plain.

They stretched like a mathematical line across the sacred green, accompanied by that prince of soldiers, Colonel H. M. Black, and, obedient to his command, rested with precision and uniformity. Meanwhile Gen. Grant, Inspector General Shriver, the Board of Visitors, all the academic and military staff, left the house of the Superintendent and impressively marched to their positions.

Rev. Dr. Vinton, who rising in his majestic manner, and uncovering his head, delivered the following impressive, eloquent, and appropriate address:—

ADDRESS OF FRANCIS VINTON, S. T. D.

Young Gentlemen of the Graduating Class and Corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy:—We are gathered together on an occasion of peculiar interest and sacredness. The transition from youth to the urgencies of manhood is always a crisis in which "the mind looks afore and after" with hopes and memories. There is a kind of solemnity in this hour. You remember with what elation you have anticipated the fancied joys of the time of your graduation, and now that the moment is come, you are saddened and subdued, and you will remember this parting, when you are grown older, with reflections caught from the vicissitudes of life, in which the images of your companions and your personal experiences will again take the shapes of shadows. In this present interval of intense consciousness the past and the future may be buried. But both will have a resurrection so soon as this critical living hour is dead. What, then, does the past reveal? It tells of academic instruction and of knowledge, amid scenes both historic and magnificent. Here, on the spot consecrated by the traditions of the Revolution, our fathers lived. Here the black crime of treason was unmasked and cursed forever. Here the virtues of patriotism, honor, honesty, and truth, have been inculcated and evinced. Yonder hills have echoed back no sound but that of loyalty and law. The laws of God, the laws of man, the laws in physical nature, and in the human conscience and in organic society have been the themes of instruction and of learning. And yet a better discipline has been conspicuously enjoined, enforced, and practised—the discipline of self-control. If it be true that he who rules himself is nobler than he who takes a city, then is the self-discipline of this military education the mightiest achievement which you have accomplished, the most useful power which you have acquired, the best acknowledgment of your country's favor which you in gratitude can bestow on society. Your example of loyalty to the State, to the laws, and to God will be a guerdon to our country which will repay her for your training at her expense.

Some persons have argued that loyalty is not compatible with a free republican government, but is confined to the allegiance due to a person representing the majesty of the throne. But a better ethics and a better definition of the cardinal virtue is derived from the etymology of loyalty—it is allegiance to the sovereign law, and the sovereign law has its embodiment and its throne in the Constitution of the nation. To this august, imperial sovereign you are sworn supporters. The oath calling God to witness and to record your faithfulness, has bound you by all the bonds of earth to heaven, to be loyal unto death to the Constitution of the United States.

This occasion, therefore, when you have received your diplomas of academic excellence, recommending you for commissions in the army, and introducing you to the awful sanctions of the oath, is a crisis of peculiar sacredness; being the point of life on which the soul poises itself in august consciousness of duty, sustained by the wings of memory and hope. In your personal history this hour shall be signalled by its conceptions of the events of the past with the purposes of the future of your days. The circumstances of this occasion are specially worthy of record and remembrance. These diplomas of your academic superiors have been presented to you by the General of the army. He is come here for this gracious ministry, to dignify and to adorn the ceremony.

The giving of the diplomas to the graduating class has heretofore been a simple thing, unaccompanied by any token of the supreme value which such testimonials ought to possess. Sometimes they have been issued—sometimes called for. The continuous ceremonies of the military course seem to have collapsed all at once in the crowning event at the end of the cadet's career. But to-day he who is the only man in these United States—the man whom the oldest soldier characterizes as the best soldier of the age—the man whom the nation delights to honor for his valor—comes in sweet courtesy to present these diplomas to the graduating cadets. From the towering height of General he looks down and looks back to the corps of cadets whence his own starting post to renown is fixed.

Cadets of 1867, General Grant intends to do you honor, as well as to evince his estimation of a diploma from West Point, by his presence and his participation in this important transaction. You are honored, furthermore, by the presence here to-day of the Inspector-General of the army, who is also the Inspector of the United States Military Academy. He illustrates his high office by tender solicitude in the welfare of the cadets. His presence recalls vividly to my memory of consciousness the earlier years when we were cadets together. You may rejoice in him, your special chief, as the exemplar for your imitation of the cardinal qualities of the soldier and the gentleman.

When you are as old as we, may it be your fortunate privilege to bestow the tribute of respect and love to one another, as my heart spontaneously accords to my former comrade, Inspector-General Shriver. And I will call to my mind another propitious circumstance. This day is the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. It is the historic hour of the birth-throes of the nation. The record of Bunker Hill is graven on the rock at the landing of this post. It is the first inscription which you see and the last which meets your eyes. This day proved that men determined to be free and independent could match and master the mighty power of organized armies through the mightier energy of unconquerable patriotism. We accept the auspicious omen as inculcating in you the spirit of your fathers to fortitude under adversity, in courage amid dangers, and in piety after victory.

The circumstances of this occasion are furthermore significant by the presence of the Board of Visitors, selected by the President of the United States to come to this national school and to testify of its efficiency. They come from the South and from the North, in token of a reunion in fellowship and allegiance. I am honored in being appointed by them to speak to you in their behalf, and to tell you how much they love you, and what pride they take in your accomplishments, which these diplomas attest. The veteran soldier and courteous gentlemen who is Superintendent of the United States Military Academy is here by my side to manifest his paternal interest in your welfare. He has been as a father to you, and you are among his children. "Like two cherries on one stem, seeming parted, yet an union in partition," has your fellowship for four years been, and now is mingled in a common well of gushing tenderness between him and you.

Your commandant is here, who has so tempered severity with love as to infuse his own disciplined heart into yours in mutual reverence for military rule, and in personal attachments as a comrade in your country's service. It is a charming result of West Point training that official and personal relations are duly recognized, not confounded, but distinguished: not clashing, but harmonious, like the centrifugal and centripetal forces in nature, causing stability without stagnation, and progress without peril, and producing a system of habits in conformity with universal law.

Your professors are here, in humble consciousness of having done their duty towards you, and in proud admiration of your attainments through reverent submission to their plastic hands. The blackboard is become henceforward a bright reflector of their assiduity and of your industry, sending forth not gleams of terror, but rays of light and gladness. And here are parents and friends surrounding you to welcome you to their hearts and homes, waiting to escort you back amid familiar scenes—changed, indeed, but only changed as the boyish sensibilities are hardened into young manhood's perceptions. You were all appointed to your cadetships when the clouds of war enveloped the land and the thunder of arms resounded along its borders.

Some of you came from the ranks of the army in the field, and show a record of engagements that a field marshal might envy and could scarcely rival. You were selected by generals for your valor in war: but, blessed be God, you are graduated to-day in the sunshine of peace and good-will. The clouds are dispersing, and the warlike clangor is silenced, and the glorious light is introducing the dawn of a better civilization and of a "more perfect union" of hearts and of will. "*Esto perpetua*"—may this Union be perpetual! May no hand be stretched forth to sever its bonds, no voice be raised to defame its honor, no foe to human happiness wield a power that threatens to destroy the compact temple of liberty and law which God has reared for man by the national union of the States from which you cadets are come!

Let this national school train national soldiers, scholars, citizens, men who shall be the patriot guardians of national union. But the time is come to part, and the thought of what you have actually accomplished at the United States Military Academy demands utterance. You have been taught to be citizens, embellished with the amenities and charities of a Christian civilization. This accomplished, lifts you above the soldiers of the world with whom war is a trade, and puts you in the category of the people, who are themselves the sovereign and the brethren of republican society. But let me caution you not to think more highly of yourselves than you ought to think. There is a wide field of literature and the *belles lettres*, into which you have not entered, and where you will find scholars more accomplished than you.

Let your training in the exact sciences furnish you with the habits of investigation and study that shall make you pre-eminent in the literary walks that the scholar delights in, and where you may be unrivalled. Education is but the foundation of the edifice—a broad and deep foundation, on which you must build to become great and good and truly learned. You have been taught to be men, upright in moral integrity, conscientious in duty, impressed with your responsibility to God and to your country; with affections warm towards your fellow men, courteous and magnanimous, with the instincts and accomplishments of true gentlemen.

Graduates! cadets! go forth to realize these hopes. Evince your character, remembering that character is not reputation. Character is built up by a life of self-government and self-control. Reputation is made by a bubble which a breath can break. Gain reputation by good service, but cherish the character of gentlemen, of soldiers, and of citizens, loving God and duty, fearing only what is wrong and sinful. Be loyal to the Constitution. Cherish national union. Defend the flag, that ensign so dear to them who are free, or panting to be free, under the ægis of liberty and law. Learn thus to live, and learn to die. *Learn to die.*

The innate admiration of the soldier and sailor in the human heart is the conviction that they carry their lives in their hands. They are not butchers, but champions, ready to die for truth, and law, and God. Life is new to you, like nature around us. It is summer now, but autumn and winter may come suddenly. Disease and the battle-field may quench your life. The Indian's arrow, or the cannon ball, or the accidents of frontier peril may lay you low. One thing is certain: you will never meet all together again in this world. But go forth. God be with you, to protect, preserve, and save you, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Silence that was painful marked the delivery of this splendid production, made all the more impressive and solemn by the feelings of the orator. As he concluded the grand booming of cannon from Fort Knox denoted the conclusion of this ever memorable occasion; and as the reverberations struck hill and mountain, sending back echoes that rolled and rolled in their grandeur over officer and cadet, the graduating class was dismissed, and then, happy as the happiest of mortals, rushed to the embrace of friends on the Mall, receiving such salutations as, in the opinion of your correspondent, more than compensated them for many of their ills.

THE LAST PARADE.

"When shall we meet again,
Meet ne'er to sever?"

The question comes with peculiar force, but it annually arises at West Point; and notwithstanding it is accompanied with feelings of joy, it gives place to the saddest reflections that cadetship humanity is ever arrested with. The occasion is, indeed, sad. Almost everybody cried; bright eyes unused to shed tears were wet; and that testified more eloquently than words their feelings of sadness. At seven o'clock the corps were again on the Plain amid the same crowd of the morning. The parade was of usual prescribed form, and the appearance of the cadets elicited hearty applause. Upon its conclusion, the graduates formed in line, and all marched towards Colonel Black, halting a few paces distant. As with one accord their heads were uncovered, and a parting fervent "God bless you" was bowed to the whole class.

To-morrow the happy boys will bid farewell to the Post: they will don the army blue, and, going home to friends, rest awhile, only to be ordered to scenes of stern realities. Happiness and contentment now is their lot, and so may it ever be with them!

THE CORIELL MURDER.

BRIDGET DURGAN TO BE HANGED AUGUST 30.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 17.—Bridget Durgan, who was convicted recently of the murder of Mrs. Mary Ellen Coriell, at Newmarket, N. J., was brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer at this place, this morning, to receive her sentence. The Court-room was densely crowded. The prisoner, when she first entered the Court, gave no evidence of emotion, but she did not smile, as she continually did during her trial. Judge Vredenburgh, and Associate Justices Decker, Brown, and Cooke were on the bench.

Soon after 10 A. M. District Attorney Hubert arose and moved that the sentence of the Court be pronounced against Bridget Durgan, who had been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Judge Vredenburgh—Bridget Durgan, stand up.

Bridget arose, and looked around with apparent composure.

Judge Vredenburgh—You were indicted in April last for the murder of Mrs. Mary Ellen Coriell on the 25th of February, 1867. On the 31st of May last you were convicted of the murder, and the jury designated by their verdict that it was of the first degree. Upon that crime the law inflicts the penalty of death. Have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?

Mr. J. H. Leupp, of counsel for the prisoner, replied that she had nothing to say. He proceeded to argue that the case should be reviewed by the Supreme Court. Much irrelevant testimony, he said, had been admitted during the examination under the sanction of the Court.

Mr. Leupp also claimed that the Court had argued the case improperly and unlawfully against the prisoner, and had thereby induced the verdict. He examined at length the Judge's charge, and insisted that the sentence should be suspended until the case could be taken before the Supreme Court.

Mr. G. H. Adrian followed in a long argument in favor of the motion on behalf of the prisoner. He said that when the counsel for the defense undertook the case they did so with the intention of bringing all their zeal to bear in her defense. He claimed that the Court did wrong in endeavoring to assign a motive for the murder on the part of the prisoner, when no motive had been shown by the prosecution.

Judge Vredenburgh, after consulting with the associate Justices, said the Court refused the motion for a new trial, and also refused to further postpone the sentence.

The Judge now addressed Bridget Durgan by name. She arose. The Judge said:—The Court repeats the question—Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not now be pronounced upon you? You can tell it through your counsel if you have anything to say.

Bridget looked around the court-room several times, as if expecting some one, and then sat down and spoke to her counsel, who consulted with her.

Mr. Adrian then said Bridget had requested him to say that she never killed Mrs. Coriell, and that there was a person who is now at large who promised to relieve her from the charge made against her. That person is now at large; but she has always said from the first, as now, that she never imbrued her hands in the blood of Mrs. Coriell, and that she is entirely innocent of the charge.

Judge Vredenburg addressed the prisoner in effect as follows:—

Bridget Durgan:—The Court finding nothing in what you have said through your counsel to prevent it from proceeding to sentence you. They are yet willing that you should be permitted to say anything further that you may have to say personally.

The prisoner made no response.

The Judge continued:—If you have nothing to say, there is nothing in what your counsel says to cause further postponement of your sentence. You have had, during these proceedings, the benefit of very able and experienced counsel, who with untiring zeal and industry have labored in your cause. They have taken care, by all upright means, that no improper inference should be drawn from the facts in the evidence against you, and that all facts coming to their knowledge which could operate in your favor should be put in evidence and placed in their true relations to the cause. The jury have listened to the evidence with undivided attention, with every disposition to give you the benefit of any reasonable doubt, and to lean, as far as duty would permit, to the side of mercy. The Court tried the cause with a determination that nothing should be permitted to operate against you except the strength of the evidence alone. The verdict testifies that the evidence left no doubt on the minds of the jury that you were a participant in this homicide, and that you were guilty therein of malicious, wilful, deliberate, and premeditated murder. In this finding of the jury this Court unanimously concur, and that the homicide was attended by circumstances of cruelty and horror not perhaps exceeded, considering your sex, in the history of crime.

The Judge proceeded to recite at length the circumstances of the murder, drawing a vivid picture of the scene in which Mrs. Coriell lost her life, and then continued as follows:—Such, Bridget Durgan, are the known facts, or the facts indicated by those which are known. If the inferences are not correct, you can tell us where they are wrong. You say you know, but you will not tell. If anything is assumed too strongly against you, it is your own fault. I have not gone into this detail to give you pain, or to recite again those horrors in the public ear, but that it may be seen under what circumstances it is that the law in this instance consigns a woman to the scaffold. I have one more remark to make. Do not put off your preparations for a future world under any hopes that mercy may be shown in this. You may be undeceived too late. Relieve from suspicion those whom you have wrongly accused. Disclose those, if any, who have participated in this murder, so that they may be held to their legal responsibilities. But, oh! as you value your soul's salvation, accuse not the innocent. There remains for the Court only to pronounce upon you the sentence of the law, which is, and this Court doth here order, consider and judge that you, Bridget Durgan, be taken hence to the place whence you come, and there be kept in strict and safe custody until Friday, the 30th day of August, 1867, and that then you be taken to the place of execution, to be provided by the Sheriff of the county of Middlesex, according to law, and that then and there, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead.

The prisoner sat down as soon as the sentence was pronounced, and commenced to cry aloud, rocking herself to and fro and uttering screams that could be heard far beyond the Court House. After some delay she was removed, still screaming, from the Court House and carried to the jail, where for some time she continued to utter screams that were heard by the crowd without. She remains in the custody of the Sheriff, Mr. J. Manning Clarkson, who has now two murderers to execute during the summer. One is Bridget Durgan and the other is Joseph Williams, a colored man, to be hanged July 6 for the murder of another colored man.—*N. Y. Times.*

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY

Finance and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 18—Noon.—Consols for money, 94½; Erie R. R., 40; Illinois Central, 79; United States Five-twenties, 73¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 18—Noon.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged; upland middlings at 11¾, and New Orleans at 11⅞. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

Corn is quoted at 38s. for mixed Western: Other articles are unchanged.

GLASGOW, June 18—Noon.—The steamer Acadia, from New York on the 1st instant, has arrived here.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Proceedings To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, before Judge Fisher. The Court was opened at fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock, the jurors, the prisoner, and the counsel on both sides being present. The prisoner's brother, Isaac Surratt, occupied a seat by his side.

Sergeant Joseph W. Dye was recalled to the witness stand.

Mr. Pierrepont said that, when the Court adjourned yesterday, a question had been asked, but was objected to and withdrawn, and he now desired to ask the question in form, and reserve our objection for the defense.

The witness was then asked the question by Mr. Pierrepont as to what occurred on the way out H street after the witness and his companion, Cooper, started for Camp Barry, after they had received information of the assassination of the President?

Mr. Bradley objected, unless the prosecution first stated what the connection of this matter was with the prisoner, or what they expected to prove.

Mr. Pierrepont said the prosecution would offer no evidence that they could not connect with the prisoner. They purposed to prove that the house referred to in yesterday's question was Mrs. Surratt's house, that John Surratt had left it a few moments previously, and that it was Mrs. Surratt who asked the question of the witness.

Mr. Bradley said Mrs. Surratt was not here to answer.

Mr. Pierrepont—Neither is Booth.

Mr. Bradley—Booth was not there at the time.

The Court decided to admit the answer, and said he would rule it out if it did not connect the prisoner with the assassination.

Mr. Bradley noted an exception.

The witness then resumed his answer to the question, as follows:—As we passed out H street a woman raised the window of a house, and asked what was wrong down town. I told her that President Lincoln had been shot. She asked who had done it. I told her Booth. She asked how I knew that, and I told her a man who knew him saw him. On that night the moon was light enough to see objects distinctly. I believe the moon was up, but I cannot say if it was at the full. The woman was an elderly lady, but I could not say whether she was stout or otherwise, but she resembled the lady, Mrs. Surratt, who was tried at the Arsenal. I have seen the house since, and it is No. 541 H street. The house is on the right hand side of the street going towards Camp Barry. The witness then described the house. It was known as the Surratt House. The woman asked questions in an ordinary tone, but the witness does not recollect that the woman was much excited. When the witness saw Booth, Surratt, and the other party at the theatre, neither of them were disguised.

Cross-examined by Mr. Merrick—The witness is twenty-three years of age, and testified that he was from Washington county, Pa., where he resided before the war, going to school and working at his trade as a printer; he left Washington, Pa., in 1861, and entered the army in 1862; at Camp Barry the witness was first sergeant of his company; during his absence the next sergeant in line called the roll.

The witness did not have a pass on the night of the assassination, he had formerly been Quartermaster Sergeant of his company, and had a pass while in that position, but he had no right to use it as first Sergeant.

In answer to questions about being in town without leave that night, the witness said that nearly all the camp was in town to witness the torchlight procession; it was a frequent occurrence for him to come to town, but he admitted that, by doing so, he did not altogether justify the confidence which the captain of the company reposed in him. The witness repeated the evidence given yesterday relative to the position he occupied sitting on the planks in front of the theatre.

Q. To whom did you first communicate what you saw that night? A. To my father.

Q. To whom next? A. Well, to no one in particular; I mentioned my suspicions to Sergeant Cooper that night.

Q. Who did you first tell what you could prove on this subject? A. I told no one what I could prove; I only told what I had seen; the first time I knew that my evidence was known I was summoned to appear here to testify at the assassination conspiracy; when I arrived in Washington I went first to the Provost Marshal's Office, and was then taken to the Old Capitol to see if I could identify the man mentioned as a villainous-looking man. At the Provost Marshal's Office I was questioned by the officer who had a right to question me.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—This Court sat for a short time this morning, but the only business transacted was the taking of a few verdicts in cases in which there were no contests, and the amounts involved were but trifling.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—Charles Kingsmore was charged with assault and battery upon Charles Mactague. The parties are both boys and school-mates. They went to school at Eighth and Fitzwater streets.

Thomas Mactague testified that on the 7th of May last, as he was coming out of school, Charles Kingsmore told him the mistress had called him back to keep him in; he went to the mistress, and found that Kingsmore had deceived him; when he came out Kingsmore struck him, and he returned the blow; then Kingsmore drew a knife and stabbed him; the cut was severe, sending the boy to the hospital for several weeks.

The defense offered evidence of good character.

Mr. Dwight, upon the part of the Commonwealth, asked that the jury render a verdict of not guilty, imposing the costs upon the defendant, which was done.

Judge Ludlow called the defendant before him, and told him that the jury had dealt very mercifully with him, as the consequences of a conviction would have been a sentence of imprisonment; but he would take good care to protect other boys from such outbursts of his passion, and would require him to pay the costs and give bond in $1000 for his good behavior.

John Sligh was convicted of a charge of the larceny of lumber valued at ninety cents, the property of George Craig, and was sentenced to the County Prison for six months.

Patrick Murphy, white, and Isaac Tyson and Saml. Dill, both colored, were charged with the larceny of a bay mare belonging to Charles Tally. John McCarty testified that he had Mr. Tally's mare at pasture on his farm at White Hall; and that one night, several weeks ago, she was taken out. When he next saw her she was at the car depot at Twenty-third street and Ridge avenue.

Officer Nennvilla, of the Thirteenth District, testified that he arrested the defendant, Dill, at Twenty-third street and Ridge avenue, on the morning of June 1. He had a bay mare in his possession. He, the officer, put the mare in the Ridge avenue car depot, and sent for Mr. McCarty. In conversation with the officer he said he had stolen the mare over the Schuylkill, but where exactly he could not tell. He afterwards told Sergeant Cameron, in the presence of this witness, that he, another colored boy, and a white boy, took two horses from the field at White Hall farm, on the night of May 31.

Sergeant Cameron testified that he arrested Murphy at the end of Front street, and that he then acknowledged that he took part in taking the horses from the field at White Hall, on the night of May 31. He arrested Tyson on the end of Point House road, and then he acknowledged he was in the party when the theft was committed. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—Charles Rust was acquitted of a charge of conspiracy.

Charles Pingroff was acquitted of a charge of perjury.

The rest of the morning was taken up in the trial of William Welsh, upon a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit an outrage. The evidence in the case was of too gross a nature for publication.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, June 18, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand. '62 5-20s sold at 110¼@110⅜, an advance of ⅛; 100 was bid for 10-40s; 106⅜ for June and August 7·30s; 106⅝ for '64 5-20s; 107⅜ for '65 5-20s; 109⅜ for July '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99½, and old do. at 94.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 53⅞@54, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52½, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 27¾, no change. 131½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; and 53½ for Lehigh Valley.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, but we hear of no sales. 104 was bid for Seventh National; 237 for North America; 137 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55½ for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; and 105 for Kensington.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 46⅞ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 18 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137⅞; 11 A. M., 138; 12 M., 137⅞; 1 P. M., 138, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—

"The Money Market has been very easy at six per cent., with exceptions at seven, on mixed collaterals and in most instances the leading dealers in Governments have been supplied at five. The supply of first-class commercial paper continues light and in fair demand at 6½@7½ per cent., the majority of transactions being at the legal rate, in which connection we may remark that the sooner the legal rate is abolished the better. New York in this respect would only be following the example of Massachusetts; and surely the State which prohibits shaving on Sunday and the sale of malt or vinous liquors on any day of the week should not be allowed to outdo us in liberty—especially the liberty of controlling our own money matters."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '62.cp	110¼	100 sh Cata Prf.......c.	27¾
$3000 do.......c.	110⅜	100 do.	27½
$500 do...Au	106⅜	200 do.	27¾
$1000 Pa 6s, W L...cp	102½	6 sh Penna R	52½
$3000 City 6s, Nc&p..ls	99½	55 do.......c.	52⅜
$400 do.due bill	99½	15 do.......b5.	52½
$3000 All Co cp 5s	75¾	14 do.	52½
$1000 do.	75¾	100 sh Read R.......c.	53·81
$2000 do.	75¾	100 do.......b30.	53⅞
$1000 C & A 6s,'83	89	100 do.......b30.	53⅞
$4000 do...'89	98	500 do....ls..b60.	54
$800 Sch N 6s, '72	91⅛	100 do.......b60.	54
100 sh Hest'vle.....b5.	12½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅞@113; do. 1862, 110⅜@110⅝; do., 1864, 106⅜@107¼; do., 1865, 107¼@107⅝; do., 1865, new, 109⅜@110; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100@100¼; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106⅛@106⅜; do., June, 106@106¼; do., July, 106@106¼; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119⅞; do., July, 1864, 118⅞@119¼; do. August, 1864, 118⅜@118⅝; do., October, 1864, 117⅜@117⅞; do., December, 1864, 116⅜@116⅝; do., May, 1865, 116⅛@116½; do., Aug., 1865, 115¼@115⅝; do., September, 1865, 114⅞@115; October, 1865, 114¼@114⅝; Gold, 137⅞@138. Silver, 131@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112⅞@113; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110⅜@110⅝; do., 1864, 106⅜@107; do., 1865, 107¼@107⅝; do. new, 109⅜@109⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅞@100¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 2d series, 106@106¼, 3d series, 106@106¼; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 116⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 18.—The Flour Market is excessively dull and prices are weak. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply their wants from day to day. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots at $8@9 per barrel for superfine; $9@10 for extras; $10@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14@16 for fancy brands—according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $7 to $7·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The movements in the Wheat market continue of a limited character, but prices remain without essential change; sales of 1800 bushels fair and choice Pennsylvania red at $2·25@2·65. 400 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1·40. Corn is inactive; sales of yellow in store and from the cars at $1·04@1·04½; and afloat at $1·06. Oats have advanced; sales of Pennsylvania at 72@74c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is selling in a small way from first hands at $7·25@7·50 ℔ 64 pounds. Nothing doing in Timothy. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $3@3·05.

Whisky is held at 35c. ℔ gallon in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JUNE 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........76 | 11 A. M..........82 | 2 P. M..........84

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Isaac Carver, Short, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr C. Stetson, Robinson, Braintree, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr George H. Squires, Timmons, Boston, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr J. Williamson, Corson, Fall River, do.
Schr West Wind, Lawson, Neponset, Hammett & Neal.
Schr Victoria, Kelly, Baltimore, Bacon, Collins & Co.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Morning Star, Ryder, 20 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & Welsh.
Schr Louisa Francis, Kilburn, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr C. Stetson, Robinson, from Braintree.
Schr W. P. Cox, Houck, from Lynn.
Schr G. H. Squires, Timmons, from Fall River.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, from Neponset.
Schr J. Williamson, Corson, from Providence.
Schr R. G. Whilden, Merrick, from Boston.
Schr C. Hill, Cheeseman, from Boston.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, from Boston.
Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, from Boston.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, from Boston.
Schr W. Paxson, Brower, from Boston.
Schr J. Diverty, Fisher, from Wilmington.
Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, from New Haven.
Schr Lady Ellen, Jeffers, from Cambridgeport.
Schr G. Edwards, Weeks, from New York.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, from Dighton.
Schr Rainbow, Alexander, from Morris River.
Schr G. W. Glover, Holbrook, from Rockland.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Salisbury.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from Portsmouth.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 3d inst., lat. 43 12, lon. 44.

Ship Washington, Berry, hence for San Francisco, was spoken 2d ult., lat. 3 57 N., lon. 28 22.

Ship Fidelio, Kindt, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 3d inst.

Ship Lizzie Raymond, Perry, hence, at Queenstown 4th inst.

Ship New Orleans, Hedge, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 4th inst.

Barque Victoria, Knudsen, hence, at Queenstown 2d instant.

Barque Lelopea, hence for Antwerp, passed Deal 5th instant.

Barque Mary Bentley, Clark, hence, at Antwerp 4th instant.

Barque Argo, hence at Cienfuegos 5th inst.

Barque Idella, Jackson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 8th inst.

Brig Isabel Beurman, Small, hence, at Bangor 15th instant.

Schr Sophie Ann, Smith, hence, at Providence 16th instant.

Schrs A. Lincoln, Bentley, and R. Law, York, hence, at Stonington 15th inst.

Schr L. Walsh, hence, at Rockland 12th inst.

Schr C. W. Bentley, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 15th inst.

Schrs H. Curtis, Haskell; B. E. Sharp, Chase; Eliza and Rebecca, Price; Armenia, Cole; and Eva Belle, Barrett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th instant.

Schrs F. Herbert, Crowell; S. Gilman, Kelly; W. H. Dennis, Lake; E. L. Smith, Smith; H. Little, Godfrey; L. A. Babcock, Babcock; A. T. Cohn, Brower; E. G. Irwin, Atkins; Ephraim and Anna, Thompson; Ring Dave, Wooster; Seventy-six, Teel; J. Whitehouse, Jones; E. H. Naylor, Somers; A. M. Aldridge, Bateman; S. B. Wheeler, McGlaughlin; W. A. Crocker, Baxter; and George Nevinger, Smith, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Cleared, Sea King, for Liverpool, with 25,000 sacks wheat.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Spoken, 30 miles SE. of Sandy Hook, ship Bessy Crosby, from Liverpool for Philadelphia—27 days out; also, ship Tonawanda, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, in lat. 40 50, lon. 67 30.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Magnetic Telegraph—Its Astonishing Progress and Influence.

From the Herald.

The success in laying and operating through the Atlantic telegraph cable has had a surprising effect in stimulating telegraphic enterprises all over the world. Even the most exclusive and distant countries have felt the quickening influence. Countries that a few years ago were jealously sealed up from the rest of the world, now desire to be put in communication with all nations through the mysterious agency of the magnetic telegraph. Distance by land or under the broadest and deepest oceans, however great, is no longer considered an obstacle; and there is no longer any doubt that within the course of a few years every continent and important island of the globe will be united by telegraphs.

Hitherto the use of the magnetic telegraph has been confined chiefly to America and Europe. With the exception of the line to India by the way of the Persian Gulf and Egypt, those few in the British possessions of Asia and Australia, and the Russian lines piercing the confines of Eastern Asia, it has been confined to the populous centres of Europe and America. Nearly three-fourths of the human family, embracing five or six hundred millions, in China, India, Japan, and other parts of Asia, had no knowledge of its use. But these times of darkness and exclusiveness are passing away. An American company has already obtained permission from the Emperor of China to lay submarine lines along the coast, connecting all the great seaports from Tientsin, the port of Pekin, to Canton. Yes, a chartered company of this State and great metropolis of New York, "The East India Telegraph Company," is about to open the vast and populous Chinese empire to an immensely enlarged commerce, and a higher civilization through the magnetic telegraph.

The policy of excluding foreigners and our Western civilization is being abandoned by the Chinese, and we have no doubt the Government of that vast empire will soon permit telegraph lines to be established in the interior. The Chinese are a shrewd and active people in matters of business, and as soon as they realize the advantages of the telegraph, which will be laid along the coast, they will want it carried into the interior. The Emperor will not fail to see the facilities it will afford in communicating his edicts and governing his extensive empire, and the merchants will comprehend its value for business purposes. Efforts that promise to be successful are now being made by the American company referred to for this important concession.

It is evident, too, from the liberality lately shown by the Japanese Government, that Japan also will soon be opened to telegraphic enterprise. Then we shall have cables under the Pacific flashing intelligence of the markets and events in Asia, as we now have from Europe. We have no doubt that a cable could be laid direct from the western shores of our country to Japan under the Pacific; but there is no question of this being practicable by making some of the intermediate islands telegraph stations. One island was lately discovered on the route of the mail steamships from San Francisco, and the probability is there are many others. At any rate, it would be easy enough by the way of our new possessions and the Aleutian Islands. We may confidently expect to have within a few years telegraphic communication both to and in the interior of Japan and China. We have news now by the Pacific Steamship line from Japan in twenty days and from China in twenty-four. This is making extraordinary progress, when we consider that a short time ago it required several months to get news from that part of the world; but the telegraph will annihilate space and bring us within hourly communication.

A few years ago the great movement of the age was in steamship enterprise. That movement still goes on, and acts both as a pioneer and auxiliary of the telegraph; but the greatest at present is in telegraphic enterprises. There are several projects to lay other Atlantic cables besides the two already laid. It will not be long before New York will be connected directly, or from some point near the city, with not only the British Islands, but with France and other European countries. Russia has a line from Europe across the continent of Asia to the mouth of the Amoor river, and we have on the Pacific side communication as far as Simpson's river, in British America. Between these points a connection will be made ere long, according to the project of Mr. P. McD. Collins, though the work has been temporarily suspended. A cable will soon be laid connecting Cuba with the United States. There are projects also for connecting all the States of Central and South America with this country. Besides these enterprises there are many others projected, all showing what a stimulus has been given lately to this new and great civilizing movement. The poet's dream of a magician putting a girdle of intelligence around the earth will soon be more than realized. The magical power of electricity in the hands of science will not only send intelligence around the globe in a few minutes, but will diffuse it over the whole face of the earth. This country and this great metropolis, from geographical position, must become the centre and radius of the intellectual and commercial movements thus stimulated and carried on through the magnetic telegraph.

The Authority of the Attorney-General Over Laws of Congress.

From the Times.

Mr. Stevens objects to regarding the opinion of the Attorney-General on the Reconstruction act as of binding force or obligation. In this he is quite right. The pretense that the Attorney-General has any authority to give an official construction to laws of Congress, which shall control the action of other departments of the Government, is ridiculous; and it is true that there is a strong disposition in sundry quarters thus to regard Mr. Stanbery's opinion on registration, already published, and the one on the powers of military commanders. It seems to be taken for granted that his construction of the law must be final and conclusive. Nothing could be more absurd.

The President may seek the opinion of the Attorney-General as a lawyer, upon any law point concerning which he is himself in doubt, and he may deem it prudent to make that opinion the basis and guide of his own action. But he cannot evade the responsibility of his action by any such resort. If the Attorney-General convinces his judgment, and satisfies him that a certain course is the proper one to be pursued, very well; but he cannot shelter himself behind the Attorney-General from official judgment or from public censure.

Whether the Supreme Court can overrule the other departments of the Government on questions of constitutional law or not, has been in doubt, or rather in dispute, from the very origin of our Government. Jefferson and the Republicans of his day maintained that it could not; that its judgments could not have the slightest official authority, either with Congress or the President, upon questions submitted to their action; that each department of the Government was independent, thoroughly and entirely, of the other; and that, while the decision of the Supreme Court, duly pronounced in any case coming properly before it, for or against the constitutionality of any law, is final and conclusive as between the parties in the case, it could have no weight whatever, as an authoritative judgment, upon either the legislative or executive departments. Hamilton and his school maintained the opposite. Jackson, in his famous controversy with the National Bank, stood upon Jefferson's ground, and Mr. Van Buren, in his recently published and very valuable "History of Political Parties," has shown that this was the position always held by the Democratic party, until it was betrayed by its pro-slavery zeal into an abandonment of it in the Dred Scott decision, pronounced, as he does not fail to remind us, by a Chief Justice, and under a President, both of whom had come into the Democracy from the bosom of the old Federal party, bringing with them its principles, traditions, and prejudices to a greater degree than they were themselves aware.

It is a curious illustration of the transformations constantly taking place in political parties, that the Democracy should now be the special champions and defenders of the absolute supremacy of the Supreme Court. In Jackson's time they scouted the idea that its decisions on political questions were to overrule either Congress or the President. That Court pronounced the bank to be constitutional. General Jackson, conceding that their decision in the case submitted was conclusive as between the parties, maintained that it neither changed his opinion nor had anything whatever to do with his official action. He vetoed the bill, and the Democratic party and the country sustained him. In the Dred Scott case the Court overruled Congress and the President, and annulled the political action and history of thirty years; and the Democracy broke itself in pieces and plunged the nation into a civil war, by attempting to sustain the decision and the authority of the Court to make it. They ought to learn something by experience.

But however it may be with the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General has not the shadow of a claim to any such authority. He has no authority to pronounce judicial decisions in any case whatever. He has no judicial functions. His office is that of an advocate, not of a judge. He represents the Government in the courts; he is to sustain its authority and vindicate its interests by argument before those with whom alone it rests to pronounce judgment. Mr. Stevens is quite right in saying that it would be "usurpation" for the Attorney-General to overrule the law of Congress by construction, in this or in any other matter. But this he does not attempt. If it is done, it must be done by the President, with or without the Attorney-General's opinion. The President, and he alone, has the power to act, and, therefore, the responsibility must rest with him.

Mr. Stevens thinks it important that Congress should meet at once to remedy this evil. We do not see the necessity. The mere fact that the Attorney-General has given an erroneous opinion (if it be erroneous) certainly creates no such necessity. If that opinion should be made the basis of Executive action, with manifest injury to the public interests—if, on the strength of it, the President should nullify the disfranchising clauses of the law, or reverse the action of the military commanders, replacing Wells, Monroe, Abell, Withers, and others, and removing Sheridan, Pope, and Sickles, an emergency might then arise which would require the action of Congress. But no such emergency has yet arisen, nor do we see reason to fear it.

General Sherman and the Indians.

From the Tribune.

The Indian troubles are on the increase, and General Sherman is likely to have his hands full for some time to come. According to Governor Hunt, of Colorado, the war has attained to formidable proportions, for in a despatch to General Sherman he states that it now exists over a country of two thousand by one thousand miles in extent. In a telegram recently sent by the Government officers of Colorado Territory to President Johnson, asking for the adoption of prompt and vigorous measures against the Indians, a sad picture is drawn of the state of the Territory, owing to the active hostility of the red men, who are making depredations and killing the white settlers on every side. Ranches are burned; coaches and emigrant teams are attacked; stock run off; and numerous murders committed. Our special correspondent says despatches swarm in daily from Montana, Dakota, and Colorado, announcing new depredations and murderous outrages. It is easy to conceive the effect of all this upon the people of the more remote and unprotected settlements. We are not at all surprised to learn that "the arts of peace are suspended, and the people suffering from a feeling of insecurity, which paralyzes every branch of industry."

In such a state of things vigorous measures are imperatively called for, and these will certainly be adopted by General Sherman, provided, of course, the means of doing so are placed at his disposal by the Government. The General says he has not a sufficient number of troops to protect all the exposed points, and that the people must, for the present, fight the Indians themselves. Under the circumstances they certainly have no choice left them but to shoulder the rifle and meet the enemy. Still, it is a hard and cruel case that this dire necessity should be forced upon them; and no time ought to be lost in sending on reinforcements of troops to enable General Sherman to make short, sharp, and decisive work of the campaign which has been commenced. With a man like Sherman in command, it is not being too sanguine to expect that such will be the character of the operations against the Indians. We have had enough of Territorial wars conducted by irresponsible men. This time it is a satisfaction to know that one of our ablest and most experienced generals will direct the movements of the forces, which will be composed in great part by United States troops.

But while a vigorous prosecution of the war is necessary, in order that hostilities might be brought to as speedy a termination as possible, and the Territories thereby delivered from a blighting calamity, that spirit is to be denounced which urges that the Indians should be treated as devils, whom we are mercilessly to sweep from off the face of the earth, in retaliation for their merciless deeds. Now that the war is upon us, it must be fought out as such a war ought to be prosecuted; and in view of the atrocities which the Indians have been committing in the Territories, we can make some allowance for the language employed by Governor Hunt and his associate officers, in their despatch to President Johnson, when they call for terrible measures of retaliation. But ought the provocations the Indians have received to be lost sight of? Has mismanagement, has bad faith on the part of agents, has persistence in a policy calculated to alienate the Indian rather than attach him to us, nothing to do with these frequently recurring wars, so costly to the country, and so miserably barren in their results? Why, only in the year 1865 it cost the Government—a large portion of which money went into the pockets of Government thieves—$25,000,000 to carry on an Indian war; and now in 1867 we have another similar war on our hands, which will involve a further large expenditure of money. It is easy to talk of exterminating the Indian, but the task of getting rid of him in that way would not be found so practicable as some suppose; and it is by no means an economical mode of disposing of him, as we have seen. The present hostilities show that the race have some vigor in them still. Let another plan be tried, more consonant with the principles of humanity, and more becoming a great nation. Let a policy of wise conciliation be adopted, and well-organized and properly sustained efforts be made to bring the Indian within the reach of civilizing influences. Until we have done our best to convert him into a useful citizen, we ought not to reproach him with being an incorrigible savage.

Lord Stanley and the Luxembourg Treaty.

From the Times.

Whatever *prestige* Lord Stanley may have gained for his party in his administration of foreign affairs, has not been won, and is not likely to be held, for nothing.

The telegraph announced that a young representative Whig, in the person of Mr. Labouchere, had been put forward to question the Foreign Secretary formally, in accordance with parliamentary rule, as to the nature and extent of the engagement by which England had become bound to uphold the settlement of the London Conference. Mr. Labouchere's instructions from the leaders of his party seem to have inspired him with unusual denunciatory power for one so young. Lord Stanley's course in the Conference had exhibited "no evidence of statesmanship." His rashness had made active intervention in certain eventualities a necessity. And in the next European war Lord Stanley's participation in the Conference would be found to involve England in the dispute.

It needs no very great power of insight into party political motives to see that Lord Stanley is a far greater stumbling-block to the traditional Whigs than Mr. Disraeli—with his facility in the *rôle* of a Reformer—or the rest of the Tory Party put together. The Foreign Minister was independent enough to assent to the reopening of the question of the Alabama and other claims after Lord Russell and Lord Clarendon had shut off discussion. He found a way to steer clear of the German muddle, after the very utmost had been done by his Whig predecessors to drag England into the quarrel. His neutral course in dealing with the Cretan appeal, and the Eastern question generally, has at least redounded so far to his credit that the Queen's Government is to-day as free to go into a frank and friendly conference with Russia, France and Austria, as if the insurrection in the Archipelago and the troubles in Roumania had not even had an existence.

With equal discretion, a quarrel has been avoided, where there was a fair chance of a quarrel, with Spain. And the mischief—looking at it from a Whig Party standpoint—is that the country begins to believe that the very reverse of all this conciliatory temper and action would not only have been possible, but almost certain, under a Russell or Clarendon administration.

Admitting, however, that Lord Stanley's negative successes should naturally awaken more or less jealousy, one may fairly wonder that the position assumed by England in the London Conference should form the basis of a party assault, either by the skirmishers or the chiefs of the Whig ranks. But in party warfare, ordinary laws and rules are easily dispensed with. For thirty years England has held no such influence in continental politics as that which Lord Stanley won for her at the London Conference. Such influence Whig ministers have sought eagerly and persistently to gain—not in pacific and friendly conference, but by such loud and angry protestations as Lord Russell indulged in promiscuously before the spoliation of Denmark. It is doubtless true, as Lord Stanley's assailants aver, that the whistle may have to be paid for some day. But it is too late now to raise the question of cost. If the disposition to be made of Luxembourg was nothing to England, it was competent for Parliament to declare itself against the Peace Conference before it was held, or at least to forbid the Foreign Minister from taking part in its deliberations. No such opposition was heard of, until the Minister announced to the Commons that a basis of peace had been agreed upon. Thenceforth, the whole thing resolved itself, in the Whig mind, into a great party achievement—to disparage which has now become a party duty—very feebly performed thus far, as we should judge from Mr. Labouchere's effort.

A Uniform Monetary System for all Commercial Nations.

From the Herald.

It is said that the French Government has invited the European powers to an international conference on monetary mattters, which it is probable will be held in Paris or Brussels this month, and that England, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, and Spain are reported to have promised coöperation. We do not know what the specific purpose or plan of the French Government is, whether it is to make a uniform monetary system for the commercial nations of the world, or for any less comprehensive object; but it is a good movement, and in the end may lead to that uniformity which is so desirable. There are difficulties in the way, undoubtedly, and particularly with England, where there is a strong prejudice in favor of the old pound sterling system, and where they make a good deal out of foreign nations in the way of exchange based upon that system. Still there is reason to hope that England may yield to the enlightened progress and necessity of the age, as she is reported to be a party to the proposed international conference. The United States Government is not mentioned as one of the parties, but we can hardly suppose it was not invited, or would neglect being represented. In fact, our position as one of the first commercial nations, and as destined to be within a short time the very first, entitles and calls upon us to take a prominent part in such a conference.

The present is a most favorable time for the purpose, and Paris just now is the place to hold the conference. The whole world is represented there more fully than ever before. The Great Exhibition, with the congregation of sovereigns and statesmen there, and the liberalizing tendency of all that, make the present time most propitious to establish a uniform monetary system for all nations. If the Emperor Napoleon should be the instrument of accomplishing this, he will add greatly to his renown. History would give him greater honor for this than for anything he could do in the way of military achievements. France has already accomplished a great deal in simplifying, both upon scientific and common sense principles, the system of weights and measures. The metrical system which she has established is undoubtedly the best, and should be universally adopted.

Let her Government now take the initiative in Europe for the adoption of our simple and beautiful decimal system of money. Now is the time to sweep away the old incongruous and diversified denominations of money. In place of the pound sterling, with its subdivisions of shillings and pence, of the franc, of the guilder, of the doubloon, and of all the numerous denominations and values of money, let the simple decimal system be universally adopted by international agreement. It would be of immense advantage to the general commerce of the world. In the course of a few years the people of every nation would realize the benefit so sensibly that they would wonder how it was such a necessary improvement was not made before. We hope, therefore, the proposed international conference will be held, and that a uniform monetary system may be adopted for the whole civilized world.

Concerning Rebels and Their Punishment.

From the World.

Mr. John Stuart Mill, in his speech at the Reform meeting in London, promulgate views on the subject of punishing the Fenians, and rebellion in general, very analogous to those of Mr. Buchanan on the subject of secession. In his message to Congress, at its assemblage just after the election of Lincoln, Mr. Buchanan denied the right of secession, but was equally clear against the existence of any constitutional power to coerce States. Mr. Mill is not very clear as to the right in the question of the Fenian uprising, though, when he says that the people of England, so soon as they have obtained political power, will do justice to those of Ireland, he may be fairly construed as meaning that the insurrection was not altogether unjustifiable. Rebellion, however, right or wrong, must be punished, he says, for there must be a check upon the disposition of men to appeal to arms, and involve society in civil war. The punishment should be mild, not extending to life, and limited to imprisonment for such a time as may be necessary to insure the tranquillity of the State.

It is rather a dangerous admission for an associate of Beales to make, that rebellion should, under all circumstances, be punished. Hardly, too, is it consistent with the creed of a reformer and extreme advocate of universal suffrage, to hold the sword of justice over the heads of those who, under any pretext whatsoever, resort to what is often the only possible mode of recovering or establishing popular rights. Neither does it seem altogether compatible with the rigorous logic, the expounding and inculcating of which forms so great a part of the work of Mr. Mill's life, to say that unsuccessful rebellion, even if rightful, must be punished as a matter of expediency. Thrown into the syllogistic form and analyzed with that critical acumen which remorselessly cuts the intricate web of fallacious argument, he would with difficulty allow the universal conclusion from the partial premises. Of course, if success be the only criterion of right and wrong, a great portion of the difficulty is at once disposed of, and practically this is, no doubt, destined to be the case until we attain the "high priori road" in the shape of a universal science, which Mr. Mill does not despair of in fruitful nature.

Paley, in the last century, considered it sound philosophy and good Whig doctrine that an occasional revolution was beneficial to liberty by breaking the bonds of custom and forcing Governments, Antæus-like, again to gather strength from contact with the people. A mild revolution, like that of 1688, might, in this view of the case, be looked upon as simply a gentle alterative, expelling vicious humors, and restoring the purity of the blood.

Whether, however, Mr. Mill be logically correct or not, it is gratifying to see humane views set forth by a man of mark and influence with the masses. It is to be hoped that his radical admirers here will apply his precepts in the future, though they have certainly shown no such moderation in the past. That bigoted old Tory, as he is considered, Alison, it is true, went still farther, maintaining that political prisoners should not be punished at all, or only by exile where absolutely essentially to internal quiet. He, however, who has reflected on the history of the past six years, will not be disappointed if he finds the loudest liberals in speech lagging behind absolutists in practice.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAI

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m§ NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF
Fine Spanish Olives,
For sale by the gallon, much below the cost o mportation, by
JAMES R. WEBB
8 14§ Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.

JUST ISSUED.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.
Can be manufactured very low.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE BY
HOLLAND & HIBBS,
6 10 1m NO. 1931 BROWN STREET.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths.
Great Varietv, Lowest Cash Prices.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,
(Below the Girard House).

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.
F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, } Secretaries.
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, }
5 20 31t

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.
5 28 tJ29 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manyunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.
6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD, who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Cutaneous Eruptions, as Blotches, Pimples, Boils, etc., are quickly removed by a short course of these remedies: the Ointment gives a clearness and transparency to the complexion, while the Pills purify the blood of all those humors which, otherwise seeking outlet, force themselves to the surface and disfigure the face and neck with such unsightly blotches, pimples, etc. No toilet table should be without the Ointment.
Sold by all Druggists. 6 11tuths6t

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

BOILER EXPLOSIONS
GUARDED AGAINST BY USING
SHAW & JUSTICE'S
MERCURY COLUMN GUAGES AND LOW WATER SIGNALS,
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
6 14 1m] PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
NO. 14 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS
CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING
ASHCROFT'S
LOW WATER DETECTOR.
PRICE $50, APPLIED.
AUG. S. BATTLES,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
6 7 tf NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE
IS REMOVED
FROM THE OLD STAND TO
No. 11 South NINTH Street.
5 27 R. L. KNIGHT & SON.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER
FASHIONS
OF
BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC. ETC

NOW OPEN
THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
MAD'LLE KEOGH,
No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers; and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF
MOURNING BONNETS
IN THE CITY.
MAD'LLE KEOGH,
4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18§

237.—LADIES ABOUT LEAVING THE city for the Summer can find a large and handsome assortment of Velvet and Cord Edge Dress Trimming Ribbons, in all the desirable shades for Summer Dress Trimming. We sell these ribbons by the piece at less than jobbers' prices.
6 6 thstu 12t MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St.

237.—STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!—We have received from recent auction sales a large and fine assortment of Hats and Bonnets, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, which we are selling at a greater reduction than ever before offered, wholesale and retail.
6 6 thstu 12t MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES]

Special Session.—Common Council met in special session yesterday afternoon, to consider Select Council bills, the principal item which led to the meeting being the resolutions passed by the latter body tendering to the President the hospitality of the city. The attendance was as good as on any regular session.

The resolutions tendering the city hospitality to President Johnson were called up first in order.

Mr. Harper queried whether the President would stay in Philadelphia long enough to render the appointment of a Committee necessary.

Mr. Hancock said that if this was known, and the President would remain here over night, he was in favor of the resolutions. The President was courteous to the Council Committee on League Island, and the city should recognize that affability; but if Mr. Johnson simply desired to go to New York, Mr. Hancock would not invite him. The Connecting Railroad was built to shorten the route from Washington to New York. If the President desired to go to New York, let him have the full benefit of the short route. (Laughter.)

Mr. Evans moved to table the resolutions. This fell, the yeas being 6—Eager, Earnest, Evans, Mactague, Shoemaker, and Wagner—all Republicans. The nays were 26.

Mr. Littleton said that it made no difference whether the President intended to come here or not. The resolutions were intended to invite him, and it is perfectly proper to do so. The Committee on League Island were received by the President in the most polite and gentlemanly manner possible. It is the exhibition of a very poor spirit in the Councils of Philadelphia to refuse him the courtesy which in all honor and willingness he extended to the official representatives of this city, when charged with so important and grave a subject as the procuring at League Island the site of a naval depot for the United States.

Mr. Wagner moved to postpone the subject. Upon it there would, he said, necessarily be debate. Other Select Council bills needed no discussion, and should, therefore, be considered.

Mr. Harper thought Councils should first know that the President was coming. Find that out, and the resolutions would then be in order. In the absence of such information he favored postponement.

Mr. Hetzell said that the special meeting had been called to consider these resolutions. Why, then, postpone them? The President would pass through the city. That is all Councils should know. Every Federal Executive who has ever passed through the city has received the barren, formal ceremony of an official welcome, and to Andrew Johnson, the present President of the United States, such a reception should be given. Mr. Hetzell, therefore, would oppose the motion to postpone.

Mr. Evans said that he would welcome to Philadelphia any man who would be an honor and credit to it. Such a man is not Andrew Johnson. He won his position by knavery. He has pardoned those who murdered the best flesh and blood of the land. He has taken by the hand the men who held Northern soldiers languishing in Southern prisons, while he fed upon Northern pap. He has trampled in the dust the flag he should have defended and supported. He has demoralized and degenerated the whole community, and if to-day Andrew Johnson had his deserts he would be in the place of John Surratt. Every place of position or trust he has betrayed for the purposes of personal aggrandizement, and if it was the last act of his life Mr. Evans would scorn to offer hospitality to the man who pardoned the murderers who starved Union men in Rebel prisons.

Mr. Dillon said that the question which had been by the Republicans resolved into a political question, had been called up in no political light. It was to the President of the United States that the reception was proposed to be given, and no political grounds should have been introduced. The assaults made upon Mr. Johnson were unprovoked, uncalled for, and untrue. The starvation of Union prisoners had no place in the debate on the simple resolutions of invitation. That our men were starved in Southern prisons we know, and these men would not have been there had Edwin M. Stanton and Abraham Lincoln consented to the exchange of the Rebel prisoners in our hands. It was to this refusal to so exchange the Rebel prisoners for the Union men that the results of Andersonville and Libby are due.

Mr. Wagner bitterly denied this, and said that the reason why a cartel of exchange was not effected was because the Rebel Government refused to acknowledge our colored soldiers, whom the Union Government was bound to protect. There the blame rests, and there it should be placed.

Mr. Wagner said that the President was not coming to Philadelphia. To assist in certain ceremonies he is going to Boston, and Councils are only disagreeably pushing themselves before their constituents in this invitation. We never had such a President before, and he hoped in God we never would have such an one again. We never had a President who made it his business to travel all through the country for the purpose of being entertained, and to make little speeches; and Mr. Wagner hoped no such unnecessary flunkeyism would be perpetrated as to invite Andrew Johnson to this city.

Mr. Mershon opposed the resolution. To-day, he said, if Andrew Johnson had not been Vice President of the United States, the martyred Abraham Lincoln would be living. Andrew Johnson has the bloodstains of the murdered Lincoln upon his forehead. Why should the hospitalities of a Union-loving city be given to a traitor President? If Councils invite Andrew Johnson to Philadelphia, the whole community will hiss upon the members who vote for such a resolution. If Andrew Johnson goes to Boston, he may go through without stopping. "If he does," said Mr. Mershon, "thank God, and I will give him a kick to help him along. That's my respect for the man."

Mr. Harper recalled the Chamber to its sense of propriety, by reminding them that their simple duty was to consider a resolution of invitation to the President. That he was responsible for the murder of Mr. Lincoln was a statement Mr. Harper was grieved and pained to hear. He hoped that the debate would now take its regular course, and that, as there was no necessity for passing the resolutions immediately, the question would be postponed until Thursday, and in the interim the fact be ascertained whether the President would come to Philadelphia or not.

Mr. Evans did not wonder that the Democratic members indorsed President Johnson. At last he knew where to find these members. Birds of a feather flock together, and they were well fit to be the friends of the man who should be in the cell of Surratt, and who was ready to be bought by English gold. Fortunately for the Government, the noble band of Union men in the nation's capital, and the liberated blacks of the South, will sustain the Government; and when the memory of Andrew Johnson and his supporters passes into merited oblivion, the names of the Union heroes will live in history and in the hearts of the children who will arise to call them blessed.

Mr. Hetzell replied with considerable spirit, when Mr. Wagner said that, to stay further hot blood, he would call the previous question.

The call was not sustained, and the debate ran on.

Mr. Hetzell advocated the adoption of the resolutions from a simple sense of duty to a great office. The question had no personal bearing; it was a mere question of receiving the President of the United States, and politically, municipally, and commercially the city should welcome to its doors the officer, without reference to the man who fills the station.

Mr. Mitton again called the previous question, but the call failed.

Mr. Littleton advocated a proper reception of the President, without agreeing with the President on any political question, and while believing as a party man that Mr. Johnson had betrayed the party that elected him, Mr. Littleton still deemed his duty to be to receive the President. When distant cities are represented here by councilmen, when governors visit us, when delegations of trade or manufacture come to Philadelphia, they are always received. Why not then receive the President? Discarding the spirit which had become the animus of the debate, and throwing aside the personalities which were actuating members, they should act as representatives of a great city.

Mr. Simpson deprecated the speech of Mr. Evans, but said that as the President of the United States is not coming to Philadelphia, but Andrew Johnson is going to Boston to dedicate a Masonic temple, he would not vote for the resolutions.

Mr. Hancock said that they were politicians. They came to Councils as politicians, and they lived by politics. When he came to the Chamber it was to vote for the resolutions, but since the Democrats had made it a party question he would meet it as a party man, and vote to refuse the hospitality. If we receive Andrew Johnson we may as well, a few days after, receive Jefferson Davis, and show him around. The Republican party is opposed to Andrew Johnson, and the Republicans, the citizens of Philadelphia, who send Councilmen to regulate the interests of the city, do not desire hospitality shown to Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Cameron said that he did not live by politics, and signed the call because he believed that he should honor the President, and would so vote. As to politics entering the Chamber, he said that while he regretted the introduction, it came not from the Democrats, but from the Republicans.

Mr. Ray said that he came to the Chamber to vote for the invitation to the President of the United States, not to Andrew Johnson.

The motion to postpone fell.

Yeas—Messrs. Eager, Earnest, Evans, Hancock, Harper, Mactague, Martin, J. C. Ogden, Oram, Shane, Shoemaker, Simpson, Smith, Wagner and Marcer, 15.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Barnes, Calhoun, Cameron, Dillon, Dresbach, Gill, Harrison, Hetzell, Kennedy, Little, Littleton, F. Martin, W. D. Martin, Mershon, Mitton, Ray, Thomson and Tyson, 20.

Mr. Wagner moved to adjourn. Lost—nays 30, yeas 1, his own.

Mr. Evans moved to indefinitely postpone. This was also voted down—yeas, 11; nays, 25.

Mr. Wagner said that to welcome the President would be only to welcome a man the people despise and loathe. What sophistry to welcome a man we have no respect for! Members should pause long and well before voting on such a question.

Mr. Hetzell finally called the previous question. The call was sustained, but on putting the question, "Shall the main question be now put?" no quorum answered, the Republicans refusing to vote.

A call of the house produced no quorum, and while Mr. Hetzell was calling the names of members standing without the bar, Mr. Marcer adjourned the Chamber.

New Sewers Authorized.—Yesterday the Highway Department authorized the construction of the following sewers, viz.:—On the line of Twenty-first street, from the south curb line of Oxford street to the middle of Montgomery street, of two feet six inches diameter; thence on Montgomery street to Woodstock street, and along Woodstock street to Cohocksink creek, of three feet in diameter.

On Girard avenue, from Ninth to Tenth street.

On Front street, from Denmark to Moore street.

On Tenth street, from sixty feet south of Arch to Filbert street.

On Rodney street, from Nineteenth to Eighteenth, and on Eighteenth to Pine street.

On Mount Vernon street, from Sixteenth to Nineteenth street.

On Tasker street, from Eighth to Ninth street.

On Sixth street, from Brown to Parrish street.

All of two feet six inches diameter.

On Sixth street, from Parrish to Poplar street, of three feet diameter, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding with the Department in the construction of these sewers is, that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good repair for three years after the sewer is finished. When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using the track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

The Next Annual Convention at Montreal.—The twelfth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and British Provinces will meet in Montreal on Wednesday next. The Southern delegates arrived here yesterday. They dined with their brethren in this city, and left for New York in the 1·30 train from West Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia delegates are:—Peter R. Simons, J. Wanamaker, T. Tolman, Rev. W. B. Culliss, Hon. James Pollock, G. H. Stuart, Rev. J. Hall, D. D., N. F. Evans, Rev. J. E. Graeff, C. F. Hazelton, Rev. Alfred Taylor, H. C. Pollock, Joseph Parker, C. F. Lukens, H. N. Thissell, S. Loag, W. H. Wile, W. J. Clarke, R. H. Hinckley, J. H. Coyle, Edward Hall, Rev. A. Reed, D. D., Rev. Daniel March, D. D., Frank Cookman, George Cookman, Lewis T. Young, Park McFarland, J. B. Shepherd, Rev. John Tetlow, Smith Rowen, J. H. Rohrman, Peter A. Jay, W. F. C. Morrell, C. B. Headley.

Increased Appropriations Desired.—Last evening, a convention of firemen held a meeting in the Hibernia Engine House, to petition Councils for an increase of appropriation from $2000 to $3000 per annum to steam fire-engine companies. Some thirty companies were represented. A committee of five was appointed to prepare a memorial, and to ascertain the expense of running a steam fire-engine, to be submitted to Councils. After a free expression of views, the Convention adjourned to reassemble on next Monday evening.

Church Dedication.—This afternoon, at 5¾ o'clock, the chapel and school-house of the Episcopal Church of St. John the Baptist, Germantown (Rev. William N. Diehl, rector), will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies by Right Rev. Bishop Stevens. The rite of confirmation will subsequently be administered. To morrow night the Bishop will officiate in the Church of the Evangelist (Rev. Samuel Durborow, rector), Catharine street, near Seventh.

The Old Bank Building.—An attempt was made at the last session of Congress to provide means to put the Pennsylvania Bank building in a condition to be used for a bonded warehouse, but the effort was not successful. The structure remains in the partially dilapidated condition in which it was left when the project to convert it into a post office was abandoned. Property of such value, and in such a location, should be made tenantable, that the Government might derive a revenue from it.

Reginald Heber Reed, one of Philadelphia's most worthy and promising artists, died on Saturday, at the residence of his brother, Rev. J. Sanders Reed, Rector of Gloria Dei Church (Old Swedes). Mr. Reed was in his twenty-sixth year, and in addition to his fine merits as a painter, he also possessed the esteem, love, and confidence of all who knew him. His funeral takes place this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from Gloria Dei Church.

New Publications.—Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has sent us the following named magazines for June:—*London Society*, *Temple Bar*, *Cornhill*, *St. James's*, *Belgravia*, *English Woman's*, and *Art Journal*, all of which are unusually interesting. Mr. Winch also has our thanks for late numbers of the *London Illustrated News*, *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper*, *Punch*, *Fun*, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Arch Street Theatre.—A cool, refreshing pantomime every night, performed by light and airy people and the two Foxes, regular refrigerators, cool air pumped up through registers, and everybody presented with a nice fan, with the gas turned down low, form the attractions at the Arch. Sam Hemple and the company add to the truly Arctic performance by playing, in polaric style, the demulcent and antithermal farce of *Cool as a Cucumber*.

On Friday evening Mr. G. L. Fox takes a benefit, and promises us three pieces, in which he will assume four different characters.

On Saturday afternoon a pantomimical *apres midi* entertainment will be given for the accomodation and delectation of the juveniles.

Walnut Street Theatre.—Mr. Jefferson continues his highly successful rendition of *Rip Van Winkle*, supported by Miss Susan Denin and the whole company.

On Friday evening Mr. Jefferson will take a benefit, when a new bill will be offered.

American Theatre.—Mr. Frank Brower, the great representative sable serenader and "Jokist," appears again this evening, together with every member of the Variety Troupe. On Thursday evening Miss Alice Seidler takes her annual benefit.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Education.—The stated meeting of this body was held last evening in the Council Chamber, President Rowan in the chair.

Proposals were received from the following gentlemen for the erection of the E. A. Stevens School House:—William B. Mulford, $34,475; Severns & Ward, $35,850; Joseph R. Bozarth, $32,959; J. M. & M. E. Harden $34,983.

Mr. Reinboth (North Ward) submitted the following:—

Whereas, The proposals submitted and read this evening are much in excess of the amounts indicated by S. D. Button, whose plans were adopted, therefore—

Resolved, That the matter be referred back to the Committee on Buildings for further conference and modification, so as the Board may be enabled to plan and erect a school house at a cost at or within the amount appropriated, the Committee to report to the Board at as early a day as possible. Adopted.

The following proposals for furnishing the Board with coal were also received:—Campion Brothers, $7·50 and $6·50; Henry B. & J. E. Wilson, $5·80; Ralph Lee, $5·78 and $5·60. The contract was awarded to Mr. Lee.

Mr. Stevens (Middle Ward) moved that when the Board adjourn it be to meet at the call of the Committee on Buildings. Carried.

Mr. Fewsmith (North Ward), from Committee on Teachers and Board of Examiners, read the result of the examination for teachers' certificates. Fifty-four candidates presented themselves for examination. As soon as vacancies occur they are filled with those who passed a successful examination. The report was received and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

A Row on a Steamboat.—On Friday morning last the steamer Jersey Blue started from Chesnut street wharf, having on board a number of ladies and gentlemen, who were to spend the day at Pennsgrove. Everything passed off pleasantly until the return. When opposite Timber Creek a young man named Charles Hoy approached a gentleman and lady, and asked the latter if she would indulge in the mazes of the dance. She refused, owing to being tired. The gentleman took offense at something which it is alleged Hoy said, and knocked him down with a cane. Hoy then went below to the bar, took a drink, and told a friend that he had been knocked down on the upper deck.

He and his friends then started for the upper deck, and Hoy ran after the one he supposed hit him, for the purpose of retaliating; instead of getting him he ran afoul of a young man (whom he supposed to be the one he was in search of as both had light clothing on), and commenced pommelling him. The party assaulted, whose name is James W. Painter, received six very severe cuts on the head. Hoy was arrested, and last evening had a hearing before Mayor Cox, who held him in $1500 bail to appear at Court.

Row in a Drinking Saloon.—Last evening Daniel Jordan visited a drinking saloon on Third street, below Market, and called for drinks. He received them, but refused to pay. He subsequently handed over the full amount. A German named Charles Colt and another man then took him by the back of the neck, and pitched him out of the door and beat him. Jordan entered complaint at the Mayor's office, warrants were issued, and Colt arrested. The other man could not be found. Charles, after a hearing, was bound over to answer at Court.

New Culvert.—The culvert in Market street, between Delaware and Front streets, is about half finished, and in the course of two weeks will be entirely so, and all that extra water which has for so long annoyed the passengers to and from the boats will be removed, and the people will not be compelled to wade knee-deep in the water to get to the ferry. The heavy rains recently caused the banks to cave in, and retarded the workmen to some extent, but the work is now being pushed ahead vigorously.

Accident to a Yawl.—On Sunday, while the steamer Edwin Forrest was laying at Burlington, three fishermen, in a small boat, desired to get a tow. While they were hauling the boat towards the stern, and when opposite the wheel, the steamboat was set in motion, and drew the boat under, smashing the gunwales. Two of the men jumped on board the Forrest, and the other into the river. The boat was rescued in a damaged condition.

Drunk and Disorderly.—Last evening John Griffith had a hearing before Mayor Cox, charged with being drunk and disorderly. It appears John is in the habit of getting drunk, and when he gets much of the ardent aboard is strongly given to fighting. He beat his wife the last time, but she declining to prosecute him, his Honor fined him for being drunk and disorderly.

A Dead Baby.—For some time past one of the culverts on Mickle street has been stopped up. Yesterday some men were set to work to ascertain what the impediment was. They soon succeeded in bringing to light the cause, which was found to be the body of a child, very much decomposed. Coroner Roberts held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of "placed there by some unknown party."

Slight Accident.—On the steamer Edwin Forrest, on Sunday, while some young men were jumping a rope, one of them tripped, fell over, and struck his head with such force that he was insensible for half an hour. We were not aware that such amusements were tolerated on our steamboats, especially on Sunday.

New Trial.—The Court granted the application for a new trial by Alden C. Scovel, Esq., counsel for Davis Kelso, convicted of murder in the first degree at the last term of the Court. Probably an extra session of the Court will be held in order to try this case over again.

Stole Two Pairs of Scissors.—Peter Hagan was arrested by Officer Owens yesterday, upon the charge of stealing two pairs of scissors, the property of Read Brothers, paper hangers. They refused to prosecute, and Hagan was released.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	4·28	Moon Rises	8·28
Sun Sets	7·33	High Water	2·15

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Geo. Morrison Coates,
J. Price Wetherill,
James Dougherty,
} Monthly Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	May 29
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	May 31
Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	June 1
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York	June 1
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	June 2
Persia	Liverpool	New York	June 2
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	June 4
W Metropolis	Southampton	New York	June 5
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	June 5
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	June 5
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 6
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 7
Pereire	Havre	New York	June 7
Melita	Liverpool	Philada	June 8
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	June 8
China	Liverpool	Boston	June 8
Wm. Penn	London	New York	June 8
FOR EUROPE.			
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	June 19
Malta	New York	Liverpool	June 19
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	June 19
Bremen	New York	Bremen	June 20
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Celia	New York	London	June 22
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	June 22
Mississippi	New York	Havre	June 22
America	New York	Bremen	June 22
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	June 20
Arizona	New York	California	June 21
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 22
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	June 22
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June —
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	June 20
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	June 29
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 2
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	July 2

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Brig Charlotte, Stupell, Salem, E. V. Glover.
Schr James Allderdice, Long, Boston, Hammett & Neal.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, Roxbury, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr N. Draper, Meade, Providence, Captain.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 30 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Carmita, Guise, 1 day from Indian River Fishing Banks, with fish to captain. 12th inst., off said Bank picked up a life buoy marked "Glenwood;" also, two stateroom doors and a cabin door; same time and place passed large quantities of wrecked floating stuff and two quarter-boats stove in.

Schr Active, Rotan, from Rappahannock River, in ballast to J. T. Justus.

Schr Kedash, Frambes, from Dorchester, in ballast to J. T. Justus.

Schr Problem, Moore, 3 days from Laurel, with wood to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Gen. Cropper, Houston, 4 days from Newtown, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Bird, Duffel, 1 day from Lewes, with mdse. to captain.

Schr James Ponder, Hudson, from Boston.

Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, from Dorchester.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Annie, Tuft, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WENT TO SEA.

Ship Wm. Cummings, for St. Paul de Loando; brig Ella, for St. John, N. B.; and schr Racer, for Liverpool, went to sea at 3 P. M. on Sunday. Brig Nazarine, for St. Johns, P. R., went into the Breakwater on Sunday afternoon.—Reported by Frank S. Eldridge, pilot.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Hope, Hancock, hence 20th Dec., at San Francisco 14th inst.

Ship R. H. Tucker, Clark, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 3d inst.

Ship Daniel Cornwall, Todd, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 2d inst.

Ship Jonathan Chase, Chase, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 1st inst.

Ship J. L. Dimmock, Harward, hence, at Antwerp 1st inst.

Ship Amie, Reed, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 1st inst.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, hence, at Havana 9th inst.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence, at New Orleans 11th inst.

Barque Celia, Dolby, for Porto Rico, to load for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Thomas 3d inst.

Brig Croton, Lippincott, hence, at New Bedford 15th instant.

Brig Mechanic, Merriman, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.

Brig Hertha, Du Sar, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, sailed from Helvoet 30th ult.

Brig Hilda, Nissen, hence, at Falmouth 3d inst.

Brig Venus, Espy, hence, at St. John, N. B., 14th inst.

Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 14th inst.

Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, hence, at Providence 14th inst.

Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, hence, at Fall River 13th instant.

Schr Sarah Purves, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 14th inst.

Schr C. W. Newins, Leaming, hence, at Key West 3d instant.

Schr G. Deering, Willard, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 15th inst.

Schr E. English, hence, at Washington, D. C., 14th instant.

Schr W. Slater, Smalley, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 14th inst.

Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 14th inst.

Schr J. H. Squires, Timmons, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 13th inst.

Schrs J. Nelison and R. H. Daley, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Haven 14th inst.

Schrs Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, and N. E. Clark, Clark, hence, at Providence 15th inst.

Schrs M. Hand, Brooks, from Bristol; D. Oakes, Berry, from Gloucester; and M. R. Carlisle, Potter, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at Newport 14th instant.

Schr Minerva, Jefferson, hence, at Bristol 14th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A cylinder buoy, painted red and white, has been placed near Packet Rock. It lays north from the east end of the Buck Islands about two miles, and east of the rock a quarter of a mile, in six fathoms water.

St. Thomas, May 21, 1867.

Dating from the 5th of May, 1867, a new lighthouse has been established on the reef of Santa Croce, near Viesti, off the Point of Gargano.

The tower on which the lighthouse is established is octagonal, and rises from the habitation of the keepers, which last is a building on a rectangular base, surmounted by a terrace. The ground floor of this building is of an ashy tint, the upper floor is painted yellow, the tower is of a whitish stone color.

The lighting apparatus is lenticular, and of the first class.

The light is fixed and white. The focus is forty metres above the level of the sea; the light is visible in a clear atmosphere at the distance of fifteen nautical miles, and illuminates the section of the horizon from N.NE. by N. to S.

The geographical position of the lighthouse is lat. 41 52 5 N., lon. 13 52 30 E. of Paris.

The lighthouse is exposed, and indicates the position of the Point of Gargano.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

RENEWAL AND CONTINUANCE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The Subscribers hereby give notice that they have, under the provisions of the Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania in such case made and provided, agreed to renew and continue the limited Partnership existing between them, under the following terms:—

1. The name of the firm under which the said partnership shall be conducted is JAMES L. REBER & BROTHER.
2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, Hay, Straw, etc., the said business to be carried on in the city of Philadelphia.
3. The names of the General Partners are JAMES L. REBER, who resides at No. 2160 N. SECOND Street, in the city of Philadelphia, and ALFRED L. REBER, who resides at No. 227 POPLAR Street, in said city, and the name of the Special Partner is EUGENE LINNARD, who resides at JOHNSON and GREEN Streets, Germantown, also in said city.
4. The amount of capital contributed by said Special Partner, Eugene Linnard, to the common stock of the said firm, is two thousand dollars ($20 0) in cash.
5. The said renewed and continued Partnership is to commence on the fourth day of June, 1867, and is to terminate on the first day of June, 1869.

JAMES L. REBER,
ALFRED L. REBER,
General Partners.
EUGENE LINNARD,
Special Partner.

6 4 tu6w*

GAS STOVES FOR COOKING AND HEATING BY GAS AND AIR COMBINED.

THE JAR!

The Best, the Cheapest, the Surest, the most Reliable, the most easily cleaned, the self-sealing, self-testing, Flexible Cap

CARLISLE JAR.

THE REPEATING LIGHT.

PRICE, 75 CENTS.

PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
6 14 1m Corner of Sansom.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc.

PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE,

SUCCESSORS TO

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,

NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brand Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24¾

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,
BRUISES,
LAMENESS
SORENESS
SPRAINS,
SORE THROAT,
TOOTHACHE,
EARACHE,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO,
PILES,

BOILS,
STINGS,
SORE EYES,
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, NOSE, STOMACH.

CORNS,
ULCERS,
OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail	50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail	$1·00
Quarts in bottle	$1·75

Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions	$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials	$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases	$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York. Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 1tuths 6m

---

MISHLERS HERB BITTERS

GRIEL & BROTHER, GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 28 S. SIXTEENTH Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

All orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. 5 23 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF THE

John Hancock

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BOSTON,

DECEMBER 31, 1866.

GEORGE P. SANGER, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE B. AGER, SECRETARY.

Cash on hand			$4 549·60
Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission			26,088·95
Loans, secured by bonds and first mortgage			10,500·00
Stocks, etc. owned by the Company, as follows:—			
	Par Value.	Market Value.	
United States 1881 bonds	$10,000	$10,750·00	
United States 5-20 bonds	90,000	94,500·00	
United States 10-40 bonds	3,500	3,500·00	
United States 7·30 Treasury notes	24,650	25,636·00	
Maine, N. H., Vermont, R. I., Conn. State bonds	28,000	28,000·00	
Portland, Boston, Lynn, Roxbury, and Albany City bonds	41,000	41 000·00	
Loan to State of Massachusetts	15,000	15,000·00	
Stocks of Boston banks	26,600	34,828·00	
Bills receivable secured by policies now in force		58,852·92	
Premium notes secured by policies now in force		129,400·53	
Deferred premiums, semi-annual and quarterly		30,000·00	
Office furniture		2,500·00	473,967·45
Loans on collateral stock securities			2,600·00
Interest on investments accrued but not due			6,800·00
Total assets, December 31, 1866			$524,506·00
Amount of cash premiums received			176,543·91
Amount of premium notes			76,944·63
Interest from investments			32,629·41
Losses paid during the year			46,000·00
Amount paid or owing for reinsurance premiums			1,214·79
Paid and unpaid return premiums			546·00
Dividends paid during the year			1,672 74
All other expenses, including commissions, salaries, tax, etc.			46,702·42

All Policies Non-Forfeitable After One Payment.

The laws of Massachusetts require that all Life Insurance Policies shall be kept in force so long as there remains any surrender value by which, for example, a party aged 35 is insured on Life Plan as follows:—

One Annual Premium will continue policy in force 2 years and 3 days.

Two Annual Premiums will continue policy in force 4 years and 12 days.

Three Annual Premiums will continue policy in force 6 years and 27 days.

Four Annual Premiums will continue policy in force 8 years and 46 days.

Five Annual Premiums will continue policy in force 10 years and 56 days.

An Endowment Policy issued at same age, payable at death, or to insured at 50, after *one* payment continues in force nearly *five* years, or 4 years and 325 days.

Active, energetic Agents wanted in the city and in all parts of the State.

HENRY E. LINCOLN,

GENERAL AGENT,

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,

No. 637 CHESNUT St.,
6 12 watu1trp N. E. CORNER OF SEVENTH.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 26] PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20¾

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF G. L. FOX,
LAST FOUR NIGHTS, POSITIVELY, OF
LITTLE BOY BLUE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY,
Last Nights of the Pantomime of
LITTLE BOY BLUE,
BY G. L. FOX and COMPANY.
Preceded each evening by a favorite Comedietta by the Dramatic Company.
FRIDAY—Benefit of G. L. FOX.
An entire Change of Bill.
A GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. Cor. NINTH and WALNUT Sts. Begins at 8.
Third Week of the Engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
Rip Van Winkle..........Mr. J. JEFFERSON
Gretchen..........Miss SUSAN DENIN
In active preparation,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE,
EVERY EVENING,
the celebrated ballet of
THE DEMON DANCE.
IMMENSE CORPS OF ARTISTS.
Songs, Dances, Ethiopian Acts, etc.

A BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC will open in Philadelphia on or about SEPTEMBER 1, with EDWAR MOLLENHAUER, the great Violinist and Compos as Musical Director. The best talent in Europe a America is engaged for these Conservatories, the price of instruction will be so regulated that may avail themselves of the advantages of the institution. 6 11 tuthst

---

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTIN THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition,
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 3tf

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTREL, the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AI —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFU EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT O THE BEST KIND.

MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasur Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to com and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 30tf

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A KEY TO THE

BANKRUPT ACT.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Printed from the Official Copy, Annotated, Digested, and provided with a copious Index, for the easy and convenient reference of the Legal Profession, and of Business Men. By G. MORGAN ELDRIDGE, of the Philadelphia Bar. Octavo, paper covers, price 50 cents; cloth, $1.

A most perfect, complete, and comprehensive work, embodying all that it is essential to know on this all engrossing subject. It is well worthy the careful study of every citizen of the United States, and the more so from the fact that in certain cases power is given the creditor to force his debtor into involuntary bankruptcy.

Sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, by

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
NOS. 614 AND 617 SANSOM STREET,
5 30 thstu12t Philadelphia.

NOW READY.

ORDER AT ONCE.

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY!

EVERY LAWYER SHOULD HAVE IT!

GENERAL ORDERS,

Together with the

FORMS OF PROCEEDING IN BANKRUPTCY

As promulgated by the

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S.

PAMPHLET EDITION, $1·50 PER COPY.

Mailed on receipt of price, by

KING & BAIRD,
8 15 3t No. 607 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia.

"WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR."—No other work can compare with this in the extent and completeness of its sketches, or the accuracy of its statements. It is prepared under the sanction and approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and is, therefore, the standard work on the subject. The variety of its sketches gives it a charm that causes every reader to be interested and delighted with it. Our terms are liberal, and the demand for the work is so great that energetic agents easily make from $150 to $200 per month. The work is just issued and the field is new.

Energetic men and ladies wanted to canvass the city of Philadelphia, and other towns. Address or call on

ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
No. 501 CHESNUT Street,
5 22 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11¾ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cord Twines, Etc.

No. North WATER Street, and
No. North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 1 14¾

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1867.

Lincoln and Johnson—A Contrast.

A correspondent, who takes exception to an article of ours published a few days since, on the attempted nullification of the Reconstruction law by the President, and in which we spoke of Mr. Johnson's having created the so-called State Governments in the late Rebel States without the authority of law, and by a usurpation of legislative functions, desires to know whether in so doing Mr. Johnson "did not follow in the wake of our late lamented President Lincoln?"

In reply, we might say that we do not regard Mr. Lincoln's action while he occupied the office of President as in all respects a safe precedent for his successors to follow. Mr. Lincoln administered the Government during a season of actual, flagrant war—war upon a gigantic scale, and which called forth all the energies of the nation to save itself from destruction. Of necessity, he resorted to many things during this condition of war which would be out of place and highly inconsistent as a settled policy in a time of peace. And this broad distinction is to be observed between Mr. Lincoln's action with reference to provisional Governments in the Rebel States, and Mr. Johnson's attempt to create not provisional but *permanent* State Governments there. Mr. Lincoln's action was purely tentative, experimental, provisional, and taken with direct reference to assisting in the great work of bringing the war to a successful close. Mr. Johnson, on the contrary, undertook to establish a "policy" for a time of peace, as a permanent thing, and by his own mere *ipse dixit* to settle the entire vast problem of reconstruction. Even, therefore, if Mr. Johnson had strictly followed Mr. Lincoln's example, we should by no means have held him justified, because acting in altogether different circumstances. Mr. Lincoln's measures were purely *war* measures; Mr. Johnson's measures were intended to force a permanent political policy, covering all the great questions which had grown out of the war, upon the country, without regard to the will of the people.

But Mr. Johnson did *not* follow in the wake of the lamented President Lincoln in the matter of creating Provisional Governments in the Rebel States. The lines of policy adopted by the two men were as widely different as their respective characters—as diverse as the mildness, wisdom, and moderation of the one were opposite to the egotism, violence, and vanity of the other.

Mr. Lincoln had no fixed plan of reconstruction. Accompanying his annual message of 1863 he sketched a plan after which the people of any of the Rebel States might proceed, of their own motion, to organize loyal State Governments, which he agreed to recognize and protect. But he took special pains to then state that his plan did not exclude others. And when Congress passed a law providing a plan of reconstruction, although Mr. Lincoln refused to sign the bill, on the ground that he did not wish to commit himself inflexibly to any single plan of reconstruction, he still avowed his satisfaction with this plan as one very proper for the people of any State to adopt, and proferred Executive aid and assistance to any such as might be disposed to adopt it.

During the war Mr. Lincoln's great anxiety was to get a loyal organization of almost any kind in the Rebel States, and it made but little difference to him how or upon what plan it was accomplished. It became a nucleus for a loyal sentiment to crystallize about. But Mr. Lincoln attached no idea of sanctity, or even of legality, to these provisional organizations. He did not assume that they had the right of representation in the Union. When Representatives and Senators from these provisional organizations presented themselves for admission to Congress, he never thought of attempting to bring a pressure to bear upon that body to secure that end. He signed the joint resolution excluding these very organizations from participation in the Presidential election of 1864; and in the last public address that he ever made, he plainly declared that he would not continue to support the State organization in Louisiana, should it prove adverse to the public interest. In short, Mr. Lincoln regarded those organizations as purely *provisional* and temporary, liable at any moment to be superseded, subject to the recognition and endorsement of Congress before they could participate in the political power of the nation, and in no sense as thoroughly reconstructed States, entitled to claim full rights and powers in the Union.

Mr. Johnson, on the other hand, after the war was entirely over, undertook to settle the whole problem of reconstruction himself. The organizations which he created he assumed to be permanent and final, and binding upon all the departments of the Government. He claimed at once that these creations of his were already entitled to participate in the government of the country; that they were "States" possessed of all the rights and powers of States in the Union, beyond any rightful supervision or control of Congress. He had settled the whole matter according to his own good pleasure, and Congress had nothing to do but to register his edicts.

In the method of organization, too, there was a point worthy of attention. Mr. Lincoln appointed military governors in a time of actual war, but he created no new office. He merely detailed an officer already belonging to the army, who had been regularly appointed and confirmed, to perform a specific duty. Before Andrew Johnson was detailed to act as Military Governor of Tennessee, he was regularly appointed and confirmed as an officer in the army. But Mr. Johnson undertook to create a new office, unknown to the Constitution and the laws, viz., that of Provisional Governor; and he appointed persons from private life to this illegal office, without the advice and consent of the Senate. Here was an act of direct and flagrant usurpation.

We might continue to trace the contrasts between Mr. Lincoln's policy and Mr. Johnson's, but it would be a work of supererogation. Mr. Johnson never followed the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and never intended to. The whole history of his administration reveals more incontestably from day to day, the fact that his design of treachery to the principles and policy of that great party which had honered him with its confidence and its support, was early formed, and persistently carried out.

The Chaste Debate in Common Council on the President's Reception.

It seems as though our city is to be continually disgraced by the disgusting vulgarity of some of her Councilmen. Whenever a motion is made in Common Council which is inherently right, and demanded by a sense of propriety or the needs of the people, there is every probability that it will meet with a defeat. The people are gradually beginning to view the city fathers not only with distrust, but shame; and positively, every Friday we feel afraid to read their proceedings, lest some new disgrace shall have been heaped upon our city. But the crowning blemish on the fair fame of Philadelphia was produced yesterday, by the debate in Common Council on the resolution to extend the hospitalities of our city to the President of the United States. Our position in regard to Mr. Andrew Johnson is so well known to all who have followed the sentiments of this journal, that it would be idle to reiterate them here.

Personally we feel no respect for Mr. Johnson; politically we hold him unworthy of respect, because of his abandonment of his party, professions, and principles. There can, therefore, be no error on the part of our readers in regard to our political views. But we have always maintained that a proper respect is due the office, whoever may be the occupant. In honoring the President of the United States, we honor our nation and ourselves. It is not respect for Mr. Andrew Johnson which leads us to tender him the hospitalities of our city. It is self-respect which calls for such an action, and those who oppose such a resolution are destitute of that quality. Yet Common Council yesterday deliberately listened to a set of harangues vilely abusive of the Executive of the United States, many of the statements contained in which are without a shadow of truth, and all of which are characterized by an ignorant vulgarity which would have been tolerated in no other assemblage except a Common Council. Nor can we say that there were but one or two members who thus disgraced themselves; there were a number.

The first to make himself ridiculous was Mr. Hancock. We are not surprised at his appearing foremost in a comedy, for there is seldom a needed bill which is proposed against which Mr. Hancock does not record his vote. He commenced by stating he was in favor of the resolutions, and attempted to be facetious, getting off a poor witticism. But just as we are congratulating ourselves that for once Mr. Hancock has acted with some show of sense, we find him on his feet opposing the bill he previously favored, merely because he found that the Democratic members were going to vote on the same side. His second speech is in the real Hancockian style. He said: "*We are politicians. We come to Councils as politicians, and we live by politics.*" This is certainly a very frank confession. The members of Common Council "live by politics." How? The Councilmen receive no salaries according to law, yet Mr. Hancock declares that his position is his means of support. He must of necessity rely on the little "perquisites" of his post, and support his family on what pickings he can obtain. No wonder that no bill which is needed *only* for the public good, and backed by *nothing* but its merits, can receive his vote. He was followed by Mr. Wagner, who took ground in opposition; but the palm was reserved for Robert M. Evans. "No pent-up Utica confined his powers." He opened the vast field of politics, and proceeded to review the policy of the Administration. He talked of cartels and exchanges, of the pardoning power and of John H. Surratt, and of a dozen other topics, which had no connection with the subject, and of which he knew nothing. When we want to be instructed in politics we will select some other tutors than members of Common Council. The people sent them into office to pass needed local legislation. The climax, however, was reached by a member named Mershon. That gentleman accused Mr. Johnson of murdering Mr. Lincoln. He eloquently observed that "Andrew Johnson had the blood-stains of Mr. Lincoln upon his forehead." He called the President a "traitor," and concluded:—

> "If Andrew Johnson goes to Boston, he may go there without stopping. If he does, thank God, and I will give him a kick to help him along. That's my respect for the man."

With this elegant expression Mershon subsided. Many of the seats occupied by the courtly gentlemen of years gone by are now filled by the present members of the Mershon stripe! The mantle of the polite legislators of other days has fallen on these men, and they are now entitled to legislate for the gentlemen of Philadelphia! When we see such vulgar conduct, we find our faith wavering in the principles of popular elections, and feel almost inclined to favor any system which would rid us of such a disgrace as sending these men to rule over us. Finally, Evans uttered another vulgar tirade, and the question was reached, when these wily politicians, in the frantic effort to make political capital, refused to answer to their names, and the Chamber, having no quorum, adjourned.

Such was the scene which took place yesterday, and we blush when we record it. That these men should be the representatives of Philadelphia, with all her traditional pride and gentlemanly courtesy, is a disgrace which we cannot calmly contemplate. We are glad that all the Councilmen did not join in these violent and indecent, as well as foolish, attacks; but that some were found to raise their voices in favor of extending a courtesy to the President of the United States. We thank Messrs. Littleton and Hetzell for their efforts in favor of the resolution, and are glad that Messrs. Simpson and Harper, although they opposed the motion, did so in a courteous and respectable manner. We are surprised that the President, Mr. Marcer, allowed such a debate. It was not pertinent to the question. The Councils of Philadelphia are not the bar at which the President should answer. If the resolution were offered, they should have merely voted it down. But to allow such a debate reflects severely on the President of Common Council and on the majority, which failed at once to put a stop to such exhibitions by calling the previous question.

The speech of Raphael Semmes at the recent Memphis fair is the sublimity of impudence. With singular felicity, this buccaneer, still under ban, was selected as the most fitting man to present the national colors to a certain steamboat. His remarks were in keeping with the taste which chose him "to restore, as it were," in his own delicate phrase, "the Star Spangled Banner to the mast-head of the merchant ship from which, in times gone by, I have so often caused it to descend." This is a pretty brag from a naval hero who, for many months, dodged every armed antagonist to make war on the weak, the unarmed, the unresisting, and who, when cornered at last, and forced to *fight*, struck his colors in his first battle.

It is currently reported in London that Jefferson Davis is about to visit England as the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, and the fact that the Duke is the intimate friend of the Prince of Wales is supposed to lend to the story a political complexion. Very little confidence, however, in such an interpretation of the rumor will be felt by any one who recalls the traditional hostility of the House of Sutherland to negro slavery, and remembers that the dowager Duchess, the mother of the present Duke, is the friend of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and was throughout the war the warm friend of the American Union.

Baron von Beust, the present Prime Minister of Austria, continues his efforts for gaining the confidence and co-operation of the Liberal party of Austria. After having satisfied the Magyars and appointed advanced Liberals and Democrats presiding officers of the Austrian Diet, he announces a law establishing the responsibility of the Ministry, and other sweeping reforms.

The people of Central City, Colorado, have subscribed $5000 to be paid for Indian scalps "with the ears on," at the rate of $20 a piece. From all appearances, General Sherman will have to fight with a two-edged sword, and it may be questioned whether the white or the red savages are the more lawless and brutal.

We learn from the proceedings of the Geographical Society of England that an expedition will soon leave England in search of Dr. Livingstone. The belief that he is still alive is becoming almost universal.

The English House of Commons has concluded the discussion on the redistribution of Parliamentary seats. The plan of the Government was adopted by a majority of eight.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY AND
GRAND MUSICAL CELEBRATION
OF THE
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL
WILL TAKE PLACE
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 20th, 1867.

A programme has been arranged combining the following features:—
The entire School will occupy the platform, and will render the following pieces:—
Chorus.........."The Children's Jubilee."
Chorus.........."Blessed Bible."
Chant..........Antiphonal.
Quartette and Chorus.........."Beautiful Land of Res'."
Chorus.........."Polar Star."
Chorus.........."Work, for the Night is Coming."
Chorus.........."Love at Home."
Chorus.........."Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping."
Chant.........."Gloria in Excelsis."

Mrs. SCHIMPF and Miss BLACKBURNE have consented to sing the following pieces:—
Solo—"Angels ever Bright and Fair." Miss G. Blackburne
Duett—"The Alpine Morning." Miss G. Blackburne and Mrs. Schimpf
Solo—"L'Arditi Waltz"..........Miss G. Blackburne
Solo—"The Sister of the Nightingales"...Mrs. Schimpf
"The Gamblers' Wife" (Solo)..........by J. M. Evans
"Guide me, O Thou Great Jehovah!" (Quartette), By the Choir of Tabernacle Church
"Protect Us through the Coming Night" (Trio). By the Choir of Tabernacle Church.

The Report of the School will be read by Rev. B. GRIFFITH, D. D.
The Revs. M. G. CLARKE, of Chicago; W. T. BRANTLY, D. D., of Georgia; and D. C. EDDY, D.D., of Boston (formerly Pastors of the Church), will be present, and participate in the exercises.
The Choruses will be sustained by the entire School, accompanied by the celebrated
"SATTERLEE BAND,"
Theodore Herrman, Leader.
JOHN M. EVANS..........Conductor.
Tickets, 50 cents, admitting to Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony; Family Circle, 25 cents; may be procured at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Rooms of the Baptist Publication Society, No. 530 ARCH Street. 6 14

☞ COME TO ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH, above Jefferson street, and hear some fine music, and enjoy some Ice Cream and strawberries. 11*

☞ POST OFFICE—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 15, 1867.
Mails for Havana, per STARS AND STRIPES, will close at this office on TUESDAY, 18th inst., at 6 A. M.
6 17 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A PUBLIC MEETING
OF THE
CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THE
NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 21,
To sustain the enactment of the Legislature
Closing the Drinking Saloons on Sunday.

GENERAL CARY, of Ohio, JUDGE BREWSTER, Hon. WILLIAM A. PORTER, Rev. A. A. WILLITTS, THOMAS POTTER, and other prominent citizens are expected to address the meeting.

Tickets, with reserved or unreserved seats, may be had gratuitously, at ASHMEAD'S BOOKSTORE, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, on and after Monday, 9 o'clock.
By order of
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. 6 17 4t4p

☞ "MAY GOOD DIGESTION WAIT ON appetite, and health on both," says "Macbeth." A more important wish was never uttered, and to insure its fulfilment, restore and regulate the interrupted functions of the stomach, liver, and bowels with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. [6 18 tuths3t4p
ALL DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

☞ ANDALUSIA COLLEGE.—THE ANnual Commencement will be held at the College on THURSDAY, June 20, at 11 30 A. M. 6 17 3t*

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4ptf

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright Pianos," with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29] UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

PRESERVED PRAIRIE GAME
AND MEATS.

FRESH INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
COMPRISING
Grouse, Pigeon, Duck, Snipe, Wild Pigeon, Wild Duck, Teal Duck, Venison, Sweet Breads, Ducks with Olives, Plover, Chicken, Turkey (wild), Capon with Jelly, Sausage with truffle, Pheasant, Partridge, English Hare, Quail, etc.
Prepared as Pattes, Roasted, Broiled, Papillote, and Compote.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

FIREWORKS.
Hadfield's Great Fireworks.
EXHIBITION PIECES,
COLORED FIRES,
ROMAN CANDLES,
BENGOLAS, SKY ROCKETS,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
TORPEDOS, FIRE CRACKERS, ETC.
To be had in every variety, Wholesale and Retail, of
HAINES & LEEDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
6 18 NO. 906 MARKET STREET.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

911.
$10. THE NOVELTY $10.
SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINE
Is something entirely new, and the most complete machine for the price ever offered for sale. It is so simple that a child can understand and learn to use it. Every machine is provided with an embroidery braider without extra cost. We invite the public to call and examine it.
Agents wanted in every town in the State, to whom we offer great inducements. For particulars apply personally to
REYNOLDS & MILLER,
No. 911 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
6 18 tuths4p] Sole Agents for the State of Penna.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 13m4p*

$4000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
6 14 6t No. 132 S. FOURTH Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 t7 3 4p

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
AT
PITCHER'S,
808 CHESNUT STREET. 808
Last Chance for Bargains, as we intend closing out our
SUPERIOR STOCK OF BOOKS!
In fine Turkey, Calf, Cloth, and Paper Bindings, by the best authors.
JUVENILE BOOKS.
COOK BOOKS, DICTIONARIES, and THE POETS, in various bindings.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
An immense variety—all styles of bindings.
BIBLES AND PRAYERS.
FRAMES,
Rustic, Oval, Arch-Top Circle, and Square Walnut Frames—all sizes.
CORDS AND TASSELS.
STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
WALNUT BRACKETS.
PASTEL PAINTINGS.
CARD FRAMES.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.
MEDIUM PHOTOGRAPHS.
IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.
PALMER'S AND THORWALDSEN'S MARBLES.
PRANG'S SUPERB CHROMOS.
Chickens, Ducklings, Quails, Peaches, Squirrels, Autumn Leaves, etc. etc.
A fine assortment of Paper, Stationery, Envelopes, Pencils, Cards, etc.
A large proportion of the above Stock will be sold at
HALF PRICE!
TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, STOCK, GOODWILL, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. [6 18 3t
C. W. PITCHER,
808 CHESNUT STREET. 808

A. W. FABER'S
CELEBRATED
SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,
TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED
FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
MOSS & CO.,
(AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.)
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,
NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET.
X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.
The undersigned beg leave to inform Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboat Companies that they are now better prepared than ever to supply them with FIRST QUALITY HARD METAL, SILVER SOLDERED, TRIPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE, viz.:—Forks and Spoons (heavy stock), Dinner and Tea Castors, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Cake Baskets, Pickle Jars, Side Dishes (all sizes), Syrup Cups, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Knives (plated or unplated), and in fact everything required to furnish tables in the most complete manner.
These goods are all of our own manufacture and plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.
Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, and our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at the
La Pierre House, Philadelphia.
Ashland House, Philadelphia.
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg.
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
National Hotel, Washington.
Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis and New Orleans trade.
Steamship Tioga, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, etc. etc.
MEAD & CO.,
Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware and Furnishers of Hotels and Steamers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3marp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND [3 19 3marp
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON THE Estate of JAMES D. WOOD, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment; and those having claims against the same to present them to
SAMUEL H. WOOD, Administrator,
No. 128 GREENWICH Street.
Or his Attorney, HENRY M. DECHERT,
6 18 tu6t* No. 209 South FIFTH Street.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.
THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 1225 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.
$300,000 PRESENTED TO SUBSCRIBERS.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $40,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $20,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $10,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $5000.
TWO CASH PRESENTS OF $2500 EACH.
Read full Schedule of Presents below.

EACH CERTIFICATE OF STOCK IS ACCOMPANIED WITH A BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, WORTH MORE AT RETAIL THAN THE COST OF CERTIFICATE, AND ALSO INSURES TO THE HOLDER A PRESENT IN THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.
Is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and organized in aid of
THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,
Incorporated by the State of New Jersey, April 8, 1867,
Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, and founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.
The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:—
HON. WILLIAM B. MANN, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
HON. LEWIS R. BROOMALL, Ex-Chief Coiner, U.S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia, Pa.
HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey.
HON. W. W. WARE, New Jersey
HENRY GORMAN, ESQ., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. COE, ESQ., Of Joy Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE
WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,
In order that this benevolent object may be successfully accomplished, have issued five series of
FINE STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS,
which we put on subscription at prices much below their retail value,
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK IN THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY
will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company, and signed by the Secretary. (None others genuine.)
Any person sending ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, OR FIVE DOLLARS, or paying the same to our local Agents, will receive, immediately, a fine Steel-Plate Engraving, as set forth below, and as many certificates of stock as the number of dollars paid; insuring ONE PRESENT in our published schedule for EACH CERTIFICATE held.
ONE-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"My Child! My Child!!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or, The Early Days of the Revolution."
TWO-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."
THREE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
"HOME FROM THE WAR,"
and Three Certificates of Stock, insuring Three Presents.
FOUR-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS,"
and Four Certificates of Stock, insuring Four Presents.
FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS,"
and Five Certificates of Stock, insuring Five Presents.
The engravings and certificates will be delivered at our Local Agencies, or sent by mail postpaid, or express, as may be ordered.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY
WILL AWARD
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PRESENTS
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1867,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.,
OR AT THE INSTITUTE.

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

1 Cash Present	$40,000
1 Cash Present	20,000
1 Cash Present	10,000
1 Cash Present	5,000
2 Cash Presents of $2500 each	5,000
1 Handsome Country Residence, Stable, Grounds, etc., Germantown, Phila.	18,000
1 Double Residence, three-story brick, Camden, N. J.	15,000
1 Coal Depot, Offices, Sheds, and Ground, with business established, No. 1314 Washington avenue, Philadelphia	15,000
1 Country Residence, Riverside, N. J., with Ground, Fruits, etc.	10,000
1 Three-story Cottage, Lot, etc.	5,000
26 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each	5,000
1 Elegant Turnout Family Carriage, Span of Horses, Harness, etc., complete	5,000
10 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each	3,000
1 Beautiful Silver-grey Horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light Road Wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior Single Harness, Lap Blanket, Whip, etc.	5,000
20 Pianos, $500 each	10,000
20 Melodeons, $225 each	4,500
4 Rosewood Sewing Machines, $250 each	1,000
10 Family Sewing Machines, $100 each	1,000
50 Fine Gold Watches, $200 each	10,000
100 Oil Paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value	10,000
3 Camel's Hair Shawls, $1000 each	3,000
2 Camel's Hair Shawls, $3000 each	6,000
3 Handsome Lace Shawls, $250 each	750
10 Cashmere Shawls, $50 each	500
20 Silk Dress Patterns, $75 each	1,500
50 City Building Lots, $175 each	8,750
The remainder will consist of Silver Ware, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, Pocket Bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to	82,000
Total	$300,000

☞ All the properties are given clear of incumbrance

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.
Send orders by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares, with Engravings	$9 50
25 " " "	23 50
50 " " "	46 50
75 " " "	69 00
100 " " "	90 00

Local and Travelling AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

The Association have appointed as Receivers Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO. Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street, whose well-known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money entrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purposes stated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.
To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company, N. S. READ, Secretary.
Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th instant, notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz., the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.
Respectfully, yours, etc.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.
All orders by mail should be addressed to GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

Chesnut Street Improvements—Bailey & Co.'s New Marble Building.—The former residence of Mr. John A. Brown, on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Chesnut streets, a large brick building, will shortly be razed to the ground to give place to a more imposing edifice. Messrs. Bailey & Co., so well known to the Philadelphia community as jewellers, located at No. 819 Chesnut street, desiring more ample accommodations for their increased business, have already taken the initiatory steps for the erection of their new store, which will realize the appearance and merit the name of the "Marble Palace." Messrs. Sloan & Hutton, architects, have finished the plan and completed all its details, and before the outgoing of the present month the work will have been commenced. The edifice will have a front of 44 feet on Chesnut street and a depth of 229 feet on Twelfth street; will be five stories in height, each laid out in the most convenient manner, and ample in accommodations and space.

The façade will be of purest white marble, built in the most tasteful yet substantial style of Italian architecture, while the Twelfth street front will be formed of finest pressed brick, and beautified by marble facings, making an exquisite contrast. The lower floor, which will be thrown into a grand marble hall, will be wholly occupied as the jewelry establishment of Messrs. Bailey & Co., and will own no superior throughout the country for beauty of appearance, and every convenience which modern improvements can add. The floor will be of tessellated marble, and twenty-three feet above it the ceiling, frescoed in the highest style of art, enriched with ornaments in relief, and surrounded by an elegant cornice. The show windows—upon which so largely depend the attractive feature of the building's front—will be 9 by 18 feet in size, and of the finest plate glass. It would be supererogation to say that the edifice will be constructed on the most approved principles of the builder's art, blending elegance with substantiability. It will be perfectly fireproof, the beams being of iron, and the ceiling constructed of arched brick, and with all, Chesnut street will not be able to set forward a more imposing building.

Its cost, when completed, will not fall short of $180,000, but rather exceed that sum. This, of itself, will assure the finest results of the builder's skill. Mr. Samuel White will occupy the second floor as a Dental Gallery, while below the vast hall of Messrs. Bailey & Co. filled with its rows of cases, will lustre forth sparkling rays from the fine gold and silver works and ornaments without number.

Disabled Volunteers.—The Managers of "The National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers" have issued the following circular:—

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers give notice that they are now prepared to receive beneficiaries into either branches near Augusta, Me.; Milwaukee, Wis.; or at the Central Asylum, near Columbus, Ohio.

Volunteer Soldiers are admitted upon application by letter to either of the Managers, or at the Branch Asylum nearest to their place of residence; whereupon blank applications will be sent to the applicant, and, if duly qualified, transportation will be furnished him.

The requirements are:—First. An honorable discharge from the volunteer service.

Second. Disability by wounds received or sickness contracted in the line of duty.

If the applicant is unable to travel, or for other sufficient cause, relief will be furnished under the direction of the manager to whom application is made.

The overseers of all almshouses and charity hospitals having disabled soldiers subsisting upon private beneficence, are respectfully urged to report such cases to either of the Managers, as it is not fit that meritorious disabled soldiers of the nation should be supported by private or public charity. Soldiers are especially informed that the Asylums are neither hospitals nor almshouses, but homes where subsistence, care, education, religious instruction, and employment are provided for disabled soldiers by the Congress of the United States, to be paid for from the forfeitures and fines of deserters from the army. The provision is not charity. It is a contribution by the bounty-jumpers and bad soldiers to the brave and deserving, and is their right.

Soldiers having a wife, child, or parent dependent upon them, are not required to give up their pensions upon coming to the Asylum. Other soldiers are required to assign their pensions to the Asylum in special cases only, to be determined by the Board.

Suitable compensation will be given for profitable labor in the Asylum. Good behavior will insure the kindest treatment. Wives and children will not be cared for at the Asylum until after the soldier has shown, by his ability to aid himself and aid them in part, by his labor and steadiness, that taking his family in charge will not increase his expenses to the Asylum above the cost of other helpless beneficiaries, in which cases provision will hereafter be made.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
President of the Board of Managers.

The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Managers:—

The President of the United States,
The Chief Justice
The Secretary of War,
Ex-Officiis.
Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, President, Lowell, Mass.
Maj.-Gen. John H. Martindale, Sr. Vice-President, Rochester, N. Y.
Jay Cooke, Esq., Jr. Vice-Presidens, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, Secretary, Dayton, Ohio.
Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, Springfield, Ill.
Gov. Frederick Smyth, Manchester, N. H.
Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott, Milwaukee, Wis.
Maj.-Gen. John S. Cavender, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. Horace G. Stebbins, San Francisco, Cal.

For the Sansom Street Sufferers.—Thomas T. Mason, Treasurer of the Home Missionary Society, acknowledges the receipt of

$5 from	A Young Lady
$20 "	T.
$6 "	W. D.

The missionaries, Mr. E. H. Toland and Mr. W. W. Walter, had visited all the bereaved families before any other organization had been formed. They have a large experience in ministering to suffering humanity, and are to-day better acquainted with the present and prospective wants of the sufferers than any other parties. Messrs. Toland and Walter are employed by and responsible to a Board of Managers composed of twenty-four of Philadelphia's best citizens, embracing nearly all the Evangelical denominations of Christians. Therefore contributors to this fund may be assured that their contributions will be properly and judiciously disbursed.

Since our last report of subscriptions, the following additional amounts are acknowledged by the Mayor:—

H. C. Blair & Sons	$20·00
Phila. Drug Exchange (additional)	600·00
Spring Garden Baptist Sunday School (through Drug Exchange Committee)	31·75
Employes of Morgan, Orr & Co.	51·00
W. H. Johns & Bro.	100·00
Mrs. R. M. Lewis	25·00
Miss Margaret T. Lewis	25·00
Frederick Fraly	50·00

Reception of the President in Philadelphia—Meeting of United States Officials.—A meeting of the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue of the five Congressional Districts of this city was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of John W. Frazier, Assessor of the First District, at No. 224 S. Fourth street, to take into consideration the tender the President of a fitting reception on his passage through the city on his return from the Masonic celebration at Boston. Mr. John V. Diehl, Collector of the Second District, presided. A committee, consisting of General S. M. Zulick, Collector of the Third District, John W. Frazier, Assessor of the First District, and Charles Abel, Collector of the same District, were appointed to confer with other United States officials, and to make arrangements for a suitable reception of the President. The meeting was of the most cordial character, and the best of feeling prevailed.

Sunday School Reconstruction.—On Sunday afternoon, while addressing the Sunday Schools of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, west Chesnut street, Rev. Dr. Brantly conveyed to those present a message of Christian love, which his own Sunday School, at Atlanta, Georgia, had authorized him to present. The Tabernacle School, immediately, by a rising vote, authorized Dr. Brantly to convey a similar message of amity and goodwill to his own school on his return to Atlanta. It would be profitable to all sections of our country if such expressions of good feeling were more frequent.

The Tabernacle Schools will hold their anniversary and grand musical festival at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, tickets for which are for sale at Trumpler's. For programme see advertisement.

Borrowing.—Mary Murray, a young negro lady, had lived with Dr. Young, at Seventh and Willow streets, for some time. But lately another young girl, as Mary thought, came to usurp her place. Determined on revenge, she gave sly notice to her compeer that she was going out for an evening, and desired to borrow for that particular occasion sundry things whereby to rightly clothe her form. This was refused, but Mary stole them—a jockey cap, dress, even to the most minute thing known to a woman's apparel, and then made off. Detective Henderson took her in custody yesterday, and she remains in the Central Station House cell for a further hearing.

The Storm.—A prelude, which almost invariably is an augury foreboding a sudden change, was the great heat that prior to the late storm came over this city. Sudden in itself, its existence was abruptly cut short by the sudden rain on Sunday afternoon, that attained the zenith of its violence at midnight, realizing the quaint saying of "buckets full instead of drops." So quickly did it come that its force and contact destroyed much valuable property which had been left unprotected.

In the northeastern part of the city, where improvements in the shape of brick buildings are fast going up, the damage was great. The plastering, yet green, was washed from the stones, and brick walls in some places, just reared, bore the semblance of having been gnawed by time and wear. Along the Germantown road, all yesterday afternoon, during the short recesses that the drenching element indulged in, the inhabitants were pumping and bailing to clear their cellars. The break in the street at Germantown and Girard avenues, which yesterday morning seemed as if but little labor would repair it, has extended to twenty feet in length, and from six to eight feet in width, reaching the broken culvert in depth. The passenger railroads there crossing have built a temporary bridge whereon to draw over their cars. A woman and child were standing at the edge of the fissure last evening, when suddenly the crumbling earth gave way and precipitated them to the bottom, from which they were rescued, not hurt but frightened, and in a muddied condition.

The low lands lying at the north of the city and along the borders of the river were effectually deluged; and those which had been ploughed—from which the cereals had made their appearance in an embryo state—were watered, and their crops destroyed.

The Schuylkill, determined that it should not be left in tranquillity, got its back up, and also its waters, and an addition of two feet of the acquired element poured over the dam and deluged the basements and cellars along its course. In some instances, steam fire engines were used in relieving the lower stories of the house on the flats of the insinuating flood of water.

It was currently reported that much damage had been done in West Philadelphia. The only disaster of consequence in that locality was the undermining of a portion of the wall enclosing the ground of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. A day or two will only be required to repair the damage. In the lower grounds of the southern part of that district the water freely flowed, but did no material damage. It went like a mill-race through the railroad tunnel just west of the Permanent Bridge, but no damage was done to that subterranean structure.

There happens to be situated near the Schuylkill a number of breweries, each having its beer vault beneath the surface of the earth in the vicinity, in order that the beverage may have its proper temperature. The sudden rain soon caused an overflow of the gutters, and the surplus, seeking its lowest level, penetrated these beer vaults, deluging and filling the huge cavity with muddy warm water, and raising the temperature of the vault from four to about thirty degrees, souring vast quantities of the German's delectable thereby. Messrs. Bergner and Huln & Boun, we hear, sustain serious damage to their establishments and stock by this flood.

On South Front street a number of junk shops, and the cellars of some of the warehouses, were filled, destroying all their contents that were vulnerable to the aqueous element.

Cape May.—There are many considerations that place Cape May foremost on the list, and it is only necessary for the people to be better acquainted with its advantages to properly appreciate it. New Yorkers are lavish in their praise of Long Branch, and even Philadelphians have wheeled into the line, and are freely spending money and influence to build up the "Branch," which, in every sense of the word, is a thorough New York institution; unconsciously, it is true. Our citizens may be aiding a New York institution to the great detriment of their own interests, and we therefore feel it to be our duty to call attention to it, and at the same time point to the splendid opportunity to render Cape May the most attractive of all the watering places on our Atlantic coast, when considered in the light of a family resort. We would arouse Philadelphia people to reflection on this subject and effort in this direction, that our city may be benefited by the vast influx of visitors to the Island who necessarily must pass through Philadelphia, and whose supplies must of course be largely drawn from our city.

The magnificent beach at Cape May, so smooth and even, so safe for bathers, and so pleasant for walks and drives, is beyond question unequalled. The nearness to Philadelphia and the convenient arrangement of travel, the short time trains, all should weigh with those who are about deciding where to spend the summer; and business men who would like to locate their families at the Shore, and who need occasionally to come to the city, will specially make a note of the special effort of the Cape May Railroad Company to accommodate in this particular.

Many improvements in the streets, drives, and public houses at the Island have been made since last summer, and no better hotels are found anywhere than Congress Hall, so admirably kept by J. F. Cake, Esq., and ably assisted by Colonel Ware. The Columbia and United States are also first-class. Our sojourn at Congress Hall, and knowledge of its excellent arrangements, enable us to speak in its highest praise.

A General Fight of Rampant Roughs.—We have in our midst an immutable individual by the name of Tom Holland, short, stout, not particular in his company or language, and hailing from England. Twice has he been reported as dangling between heaven and earth; thrice had it been said that he has succumbed to some stronger foe; twice stabbed, and as many times shot, the last of which is still fresh in the public memory. Yet he exists, as rampant as ever, and continues to manage his "habitat" for kindred spirits at Front and Walnut streets.

About 3 o'clock this morning his house had received its complement of callers—John Roberts, Annie Roberts, John Bigley, Maggie Minston, John Holland, Bridget Dockerty, and Johanna McDermott, among which the chief in mischief was Tom. Whisky was soon getting the best of them, and about half-past 3 o'clock a regular row was inaugurated. Such fighting, and yelling, and throwing of glasses, and gouging, and swearing, amid which Annie Roberts was kicked down stairs, and Maggie Minston knocked into a corner, and Bridget, with eyes closed, and presenting a frightful spectacle, was doing that with her lungs which her hands were unable to do—altogether presenting a spectacle which surpassed anything of a similar nature in preceding years.

The wrath of the parties culminated when Tom Holland, dashing up stairs as fast as his shaky legs could carry him, seized "York Ann," an inmate, and dragging her to the window, unmindful of her shrieks, dashed her from the second-story window to the pavement. Officer Camac, arriving with other officers, secured the whole company, while the woman who had been dashed to the ground lay senseless, blood streaming from her face, and her body dreadfully bruised. She was taken to the Hospital, where she lies in a very critical condition. Alderman Butler put Holland under $800 bail for keeping a disorderly house, and committed him to answer his outrageous conduct at Court. The other inmates were held in $300 bail to keep the peace.

Grand Excursion to Cape May.—A grand union excursion to Cape May has been arranged to come off on the 17th of July, under the auspices of the following lodges of Odd Fellows:—Friendship, Decatur, Amity, Morning Star, and Enterprise. Tickets may be obtained at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Sixth street, below Race, for adults at $1·75, and for children at 90 cents each. This will be one of the most delightful excursions of the season, and all friends of the Order should make a note of the occasion, date, destination, and low price of tickets.

Arrested for Larceny.—Officer Kelley arrested a colored man named Jesse Clay, alias James Jones, about 5 o'clock this morning, who had in his possession a lot of harness, garden hose, umbrellas, coats, and ladies' wearing apparel, which he had taken from some place. He said that another man had invited him to go with him to a place about six miles north of the city; he did so, and alleged that the other party stole the goods and gave them into his custody. As this would not go down with the officer Clay was locked up, and Alderman Maule held him to answer.

The Wheatley Dramatic Association will perform at their new hall, Fifth and Gaskill streets, to-morrow evening, to raise funds for the purpose of still further improving their stage accessories. *Lucretia Borgia* and *Robert Macaire* will be played, with casts embracing all the favorite amateurs of the Association. All of the friends of the Wheatley, as well as those who wish to foster amateur dramatic talent in our city, should attend to-morrow evening.

The Trials of Albert R. Schofield—He is Assaulted This Morning.—Mr. Albert R. Schofield appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday morning and entered a complaint against Assemblyman Josephs. It is alleged that on Saturday night Josephs and two or three friends got into a carriage and went to the house of Schofield, No. 1522 N. Twelfth street. They reached the house about 10½ o'clock. The bell was rung, and Mr. Schofield opened the door. It is then charged that Josephs struck him on the head and face with a black-jack. A warrant for the arrest of Josephs was issued, and a hearing in the case will take place before Alderman Beitler to-morrow afternoon.

There was a good deal of excitement in the Fourth Ward yesterday, and earnest endeavors are being made towards a pacification of the trouble. Alderman McMullen, who is bail for Mr. Josephs, will probably succeed in smoothing the troubled waters.

This morning, however, the tribulations of Mr. Schofield received quite an impetus. He was standing quietly in front of Independence Hall, discussing his recent difficulties with a friend, and debating various modes of settling them, when one Edward F Conway approached, and, it is said, delivered himself in the following style:—"What do you mean by calling a man a liar in the Convention, go ——!"

Mr. Schofield thereupon requested Mr. Conway to go about his own affairs, as he did not wish to have anything to do with him. Conway then made unmistakable preparations to assault Mr. Schofield, when the latter moved out of his way.

At this moment Lieutenant Fuller appeared upon the field of battle, and at the request of Mr. Schofield his antagonist was forthwith taken into custody. The combative Conway was conducted into the presence of Alderman Beitler, who happened to be on the bench, when the above facts were developed by the testimony of the spectators of the row. The result was that Mr. Conway was required to give bail for his appearance at Court, in the sum of $600.

A Mysterious Affair—A Man Badly Beaten.—About 11 o'clock this morning, a man named Edward Burton, workman in a cooper establishment No. 569 Penn street, was found by his brother workmen lying in the shop, terribly beaten and senseless. The affair is somewhat mysterious. Mr. Burton was taken to the hospital in an insensible condition.

Inquiry into the case has led to no clue as to who committed the deed. Two little boys, going into the shop for shavings, upon feeling around in the piles of stick and timber, discovered the wounded man lying near his bench. Calling some workmen, aid was procured, and he was carried to the hospital. An examination by the surgeon resulted in finding two marks on the forepart of the head, abrasures of the scalp and bone of the skull, as if done with the sharp end of a club. It is said that the deed was committed with a heavy stave, which was found in the vicinity of where the man lay, covered with blood.

Burton's face is terribly lacerated, as if struck with some pronged instrument; the flesh is torn, and wounds appear all over him. A large contusion was found near the outer edge of the left eye, seemingly caused by being struck with a sharp stake. It is believed by the medical gentlemen in attendance that the wounded man cannot survive long, and that his death, should it occur, will result from the wound near the eye. Burton resides at No. 114 Carpenter street, and has been but lately married.

The affair is involved in deepest mystery, no evidence of the perpetrator being obtained. It could not have been for money, for Burton had but six pennies and an old memorandum-book in his pocket. He worked alone in the shop, which accounts for the discovery just at 11 o'clock, when the congealed blood and thick clots about were palpable evidence that the deed had been committed some time before. The young wife of Burton is at the hospital, almost distracted with sorrow.

"Stop Thief!"—Yesterday the attention of Day Sergeant Johnson was called to the cry of "Stop thief!" as he was proceeding up Eighth street, near Race. He overhauled the man and found in his possession five dozen handkerchiefs. He had a hearing before Alderman Beitler this morning and gave the name of Isaac Wise. He is a German, and arrived in this country on Friday last, when some of his fellow-countrymen of the Jewish persuasion took him in hand, and started him out with the handkerchiefs to sell, he not being familiar with the law in regard to licenses for peddling.

The Israelite who gave him the goods to sell, swore at the hearing that he gave the man the goods for no purpose whatever, and did not expect a return of any kind. The parties who imposed upon the poor ignorant fellow were made to pay the costs, and Wise was released. Who raised the cry of "Stop thief!" or for what purpose it was done, we could not ascertain.

A Sad Accident Results from the Careless Handling of a Pistol.—Mr. John Graham, residing at No. 1930 Howell street, was last evening, about 7 o'clock, carelessly handling a pistol. He thought it unloaded, but in drawing back the hammer it slipped, and fired off the pistol, its contents taking effect on the left side of the head of his wife, making a very serious wound. Mrs. Graham fully exonerates her husband from any evil intent. The couple have been married but a short time. As soon as the accident had occurred and the wounded lady had been properly cared for, Mr. Graham gave himself into the custody of an officer of the Sixth District, and was placed in the Station House cell, to await the result of his wife's injuries.

A Lawyer on the Muscle.—Early yesterday morning a rather amusing scene occurred in the neighborhood of Eighth and Jefferson streets. Hezekiah C. Ullman, a member of a Fifth street law firm, indulged in the use of his fists to such an extent as to bring blood from the nose of a liquor merchant named James E. Reynolds.

The affair arose out of an interference on the part of the said merchant with a business transaction of the lawyer in Allentown. One of the belligerents was taken off the field by a policeman, and the other was left to adjust his disordered wardrobe.

An Assault with Intent to Kill.—Henrietta Waters, a colored woman of 65 years, got into a difficulty with a female compeer of size and age alike, at Sixth and Bedford streets, last night. An affray ensued, in which Henrietta snatched a large case knife from a table near at hand, and stabbed her opponent in the left breast, making a frightful wound. The latter was taken to the hospital, and the former was conveyed to the lock-up. This morning Alderman Tittermary committed her to prison.

Stole a Valise.—Alderman Allen committed John Thompson yesterday for stealing a valise filled with clothing from the Pennsylvania depot.

Facts for the Public.—That we have unequalled facilities for conducting business to the advantage both of ourselves and our patrons, we submit the following TRUTHS—well known as such to the entire business community:—

1. We have abundant capital—therefore,
2. WE BUY FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
3. We sell for cash exclusively.
4. We have a business experience of a quarter of a century, having been longer established than any house in our trade in Philadelphia.
5. Our business is thoroughly systematized, the result of long experience.
6. We employ the best talent in all departments; our garments are therefore unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship.
7. Our business is large and constantly increasing.
8. We have and constantly keep the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which, for reasons already mentioned,
9. *We sell at prices in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, full satisfaction in every purchase made of us, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts.
BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
Philadelphia,
and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

Who has not been asked to insure his life? Yet how many husbands and fathers have neglected to do it! A new feature in NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICY is presented by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, whose statement appears in our issue to-day, very effectually removing a serious objection often made against life insurance.

This is among our most prosperous and careful companies, and we confidently commend it to the attention and patronage of our friends. Their first loss by death in this community was paid last month, $5000, to the widow of one of our late Chesnut street merchants. H. E. Lincoln, No. 637 Chesnut street, is the Agent for Pennsylvania.

A Cure for Rheumatism Worth Seeing.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

The Riverside Institute.—The engravings presented to those who purchase stock in aid of the Riverside Institute, have been pronounced by competent judges to be fully equal in style and finish to engravings of the same character, now retailing in this city at nearly double the price charged. The Washington Library Company, under whose auspices funds are being raised for the maintenance of the Riverside Institute, have entered into a contract for the printing of an enormous quantity of these handsome pictures. In this way they can dispose of them at less than retail price, with a fair margin left for profit, which accrues to the Institute. Every purchaser of stock not only gets his fine steel-plate engraving, but is also insured a present (there being no blanks) as set forth in the published schedule. Shares are only $1, each share guaranteeing some gift, with a fair chance of securing something very valuable.

Peremptory Sale—7500 Acres Coal and Timber Lands.—We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Thomas & Sons will sell on Tuesday next, at the Exchange, the valuable Coal and Timber Lands of the Tionesta Oil, Lumber, and Mining Company, comprising 7500 acres, Saw and Grist Mills, and the village of Nebraska. Sale absolute.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

The Great Rain.—While the heavens are flooding our streets with their purifying and cleansing element, we should feel grateful, as also for the *reign* of low prices for Summer Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental.

The Grand Surrender.—Repudiating all their former prejudices in favor of European perfumes, the ladies of America now admit that Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," like the land where it originated, has no equal under the sun.—*Danville North Star.*

Second Street, above Green, is where Reimer's old famous Photograph Gallery is, where such good and cheap pictures are made. Six cards, or one large picture on fine porcelain, for $1·00; 12 Ferrotypes 50 cents.

The Great Resort for Fine Confectionery is at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. His Caramels, Bonbons, Fruit Drops, Chocolates, etc., are deservedly in the highest repute. Foreign Fruits in great variety.

Lyons' Magnetic Insect Powder, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

Water-Coolers for the Million.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. Farson & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

Depot for the sale of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

Fifty different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. Farson & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

Warm Weather.	Gauze Shirts, only $1·00.
Warm Weather.	Gauze Shirts, only $1·00.
Warm Weather.	Linen Drawers, only $1·75.
Warm Weather.	Linen Drawers, only $1·75.

McINTIRE & BROTHER'S,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

☞ The Order of the Day.
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☜
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☜
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☜
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☜
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Note.—Linen Dusters, Sacks, and Alpacas by the dozen, at low prices.

MARRIED.

FARNHAM—EMERY.—At Cambridge, Mass., on the 4th instant, by Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., EDWIN FARNHAM, of Beverly, N. J., to CAROLINE BELL, daughter of James W. Emery, Esq., of Cambridge. *

NIPPERD—SMITH.—On the 13th instant, by the Rev. L. P. Hornberger, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mr. JOHN A. NIPPERD to Miss KATE M. SMITH, both of this city.

DIED.

BAILEY.—At Washington City, of typhoid fever, on Saturday, the 15th instant, in her 22d year, Mrs. EMELYN WEBSTER, wife of Major Marcellus Bailey, and daughter of Professor Charles G. and Mrs. P. W. Page.

Funeral services at the Rev. Dr. Sunderland's Church, Four-and-a-half street, at 3 o'clock P. M. today.

BASTIAN.—On the 14th instant, after a lingering illness, MARGARET WHELAN, wife of Jerome A. Bastian, and daughter of the late Jeremiah Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. M. Smith, No. 1345 S. Seventh street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

FORD.—On the 16th instant, THOMAS FORD, Jr., son of Thomas Ford, Sr., aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 719 Birch street (between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, below Fitzwater street), on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

McNICHOLL.—On the 16th instant, DANIEL McNICHOLL, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 540 South street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

TO BLACKEN YOUR OWN BOOTS, WE have several patterns of convenient and neat Shoe-Blackening Stools, with compartments for the brushes, blacking, and boot-jack.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR PRESERVING OF STRAWBERRIES, or other fruits, we have Bell Metal, Brass, and Enamelled Preserving Kettles, of various sizes.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THREE BUSHELS OF CHERRIES MAY have the stones removed in an hour by the use of one of the Patent Cherry-Stoning Machines. This should make it profitable to dry your cherries. Sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9§

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5ptf

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, June 18.

The Impeachment Question—Expected Meeting of Congress.

The Clerk of the House Judiciary Committee is busily engaged in preparing a report of the evidence taken before that body on the question of impeachment, in expectancy of a quorum of both Houses of Congress in July. A portion at least of that Committee confidently anticipate a session. Other indications point in the same direction, and show a general belief and desire in Republican quarters for an immediate assemblage of Congress.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Liability of Stockholders of National Banks—Important Decision of Judge Giles, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Judge Giles, of the United States District Court, has decided, in the case of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, to enforce against certain citizens of Maryland the individual liability clause in the National Banking law, which subjects each stockholder to a *pro rata* liability for the debts of the insolvent bank, to the extent of the par value of the stock held by each. The Court decides that no other official but the Comptroller of the Currency has the power, under the law, to take an account of the debts and assets of any insolvent banking association, and to declare the deficiency which the stockholders are required to make good to the creditors of said association.

The effect of the decision is that no suit can be maintained against the stockholders on the individual liability clause until the Comptroller of the Currency has audited the accounts of the insolvent association, and ascertained, after due notice to creditors, the amount of its liabilities.

Politics in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The Union Third Congressional District Convention nominated Chancellor Horton for Congress. There is great dissatisfaction with the ticket nominated by the Union State Convention. It is expected that there will be an independent Union ticket placed in the field, so that the Democrats are sanguine of carrying the State in the fall elections.

Minister Campbell's Position.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—Minister Campbell declines stating what has transpired between the State Department and himself, but feels assured that the people will sustain him in the position he has taken when the records are published.

Cholera at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—During the past week there were three deaths from cholera in this city.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Eastern Butter dull at 14@25c. for extreme to standard brands. Candles steady at 23@23½c. Flour dull at $6·75. Wheat dull; no transactions. Mining Stocks—Savage, $1376; Yellow Jacket, $1250; Crown Point, $350; Gould & Curry, $680; Kentuck, $560; Chollar Potosi, $462; Ophir, $315; Overman, $285; Imperial, $191; Empire, $700; Belcher, $300; Bullion, $41. Legal tenders, 73½.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 91¼; Reading, 107¾; Canton, 44½; Erie, 60¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 122¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 77¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97¾; Michigan Central, 113; Michigan Southern, 69¾; New York Central, 102¼; Illinois Central, 120¾; Cumberland preferred, 31; Hudson River, 109¼; United States Five-twenties 1862, 110¾; do. 1864 106⅝; do. 1865, 107¼; new issue, 109⅛; Ten-forties, 100⅛; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106¼; all others, 106⅛; Money, 6@7 ⅌ cent. Sterling, 10⅛. Gold, 137⅝.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Cotton quiet at 27c. Flour dull, declined 15@25c. Sales of 5000 barrels of State at $7·5@11; Ohio, $10·35@12·50; Western, $7·50@12; Southern, $9·60@15. Wheat dull and declining. Corn firmer; stock scarce. Oats firmer; Western, 74@75c. Provisions quiet and dull; new Mess Pork lower; sales at $20·50. Whisky quiet and steady.

Important Internal Revenue Decisions.—By the courtesy of W. B. Elliott, Esq., United States Assessor of the Third District, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following important decisions:—

LIABILITY OF MANUFACTURERS OF PATENTED ARTICLES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1867.—Sir:—In your letter of the 13th instant, you inquire whether a manufacturer of patented articles is bound to return the full price at which they are sold, including the patent fee, or whether he should be allowed to deduct said fee.

In reply, I have to say that whenever a patent enters into the combination of an article or machine, giving additional value to the same, and enhancing its cost or price to the purchaser, such patent becomes an element of value, and cannot be separated any more than any other element of value. The actual sales price, including royalty, must be returned for taxation.

Yours respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.
To W. B. ELLIOTT, Esq.

SPECIAL TAX ON BREWERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1867.—Sir:—I reply to yours of the 23d ult., that a brewer not operating, and not liable as such during May, June, July, and August (as you state), should be assessed for only the *balance* of the special tax year as *brewer*.

If the party, on the expiration of his special tax receipt as brewer, transacts business as liquor dealer, he should be assessed as liquor dealer. The manufacturer of fermented liquor may thus elect to pay as brewer for the *whole* year, or pay in the two capacities of brewer and liquor dealer.

Brewers paying special tax at the rate of $50 only, under the proviso of paragraph 17, section 19, should be assessed "for a ratable proportion of the amount to be brewed, as well as for a ratable proportion of the tax to be assessed."

For example, a brewer of this class, liable from the 1st of September (as stated), pays $33·33 (the two-thirds of $50) with liberty to manufacture any quantity less than the two-thirds of 500 barrels. If, in one or two months, or one or two weeks, etc., he reaches this limit, his special tax receipt is exhausted, and thenceforth he should be assessed at the rate of $100 per annum, as a brewer manufacturing at a greater rate than 500 barrels per year, as per said proviso and decision 157, still in force. Very respectfully,

J. E. MEPRUW, Deputy Commissioner.
To W. B. ELLIOTT, Esq.

A Desertion Case.—Henry Keerl was before Alderman Beitler this morning, charged with deserting his wife and taking up with another woman. He was held in $800 bail for a further hearing.

REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS,
CLOTHES-WRINGERS, SAFES,
AND A VARIETY OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, AT
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN STREET.
5 21 tuthslm5p OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.
FOR CITY AND COUNTRY,
Wholesale and Retail,
Very Cheap.
Big Horse in the Door.
KNEASS,
4 11 tuths5p§ No. 631 MARKET Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,
Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends
and customers to his superior
assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish
cannot be surpassed by any in the
Market. [1 22 rp§

FOR SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.
VERY VALUABLE
COAL AND TIMBER LANDS,
7500 ACRES,
SAW AND GRIST MILLS
AND
VILLAGE OF NEBRASKA, TIONESTA TOWNSHIP,
FOREST COUNTY, PENNA.

On TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that large and valuable tract of land belonging to the TIONESTA OIL, LUMBER, AND MINING COMPANY, Tionesta Township, Forest County, Pennsylvania; consisting of about 7500 acres, saw and grist mill, and Village of Nebraska, situate 7 miles above the mouth of the Tionesta River. There are over 2000 acres of excellent timber land.

A plan and more full description may be seen at the auction rooms.

Sale absolute.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 18 22 24 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Fifty or one hundred acres Bristol Pike, above the seven-mile stone, and near Tacony, Mansion House, Coach Shop, and Dwelling to Let. Apply on the premises.
6 17 21* R. WHITAKER.

TO RENT.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS STONE MANSION, with large Garden, Carriage House, etc., attached, on PROSPECT HILL, near Frankford, Twenty-fifth Ward. Easy of access by Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad. Inquire of JOHN G. STETLER, No. 1321 GIRARD Avenue. 6 15 tftp

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 569 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

$300 RENT—CAPE ISLAND FURNISHED Cottage. Photograph of which can be seen at N. E. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Sts. 5 31 tf

WANTS.

WANTED,
A HOUSE ON WEST WALNUT STREET,
PRICE FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Address, stating size, when possession can be had and lowest cash price. The names of persons offering will be treated in confidence. No Real Estate agent need answer this advertisement.

Address IMPORTER, care of Philadelphia "Inquirer" office. 6 12 10t

EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL.
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL.
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL.
S. E. CORNER SECOND AND MARKET STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

DEPARTMENT FOR CUSTOM WORK.
AGENTS FOR OILED CLOTHING.
5 30 thslm
EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
OFFER AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE
WHITE FRENCH BRILLIANTES.
Ladies who have used THESE GOODS will not fail to appreciate them at the prices,
25, 30, 35 Cents.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.
12 bales Cotton.
53 barrels Tar.
881 barrels Pale and No. 1 Virgin Rosin, on board steamship Pioneer, from Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by
EDWARD H. ROWLEY,
6 15 3t* No. 16 South Wharves.

ROSIN OIL.
400 barrels 1st, 2d, and 3d run Rosin Oil—suitable for painting and lubricating.
For sale by
EDWARD H. ROWLEY,
6 15 3t* No. 16 South Wharves.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company for certificate No. 254, for eight shares preferred stock in the name of
CHARLES FIELD
Philadelphia, June 6, 1867. 6 6thm8t*

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

OLD ENGLAND: ITS SCENERY, ART, AND PEOPLE. By James M. Hoppin, of Yale College. Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia: Duffield Ashmead.

If a dozen intelligent tourists proceed once ever a route, and describe everything they see, there would certainly be but little chance for the thirteenth man being able to tell us anything new or interesting. Yet Mr. Hoppin's account of his trip through England, although told by hundreds before him, is both novel and interesting. His style is singularly pure, and the incidents given are such as would strike an intelligent traveller, eager to note the peculiarities of a people and the customs of a country. From the first page of his work we see that we are to go along with a man who has eyes and can see, and ears and can hear, and that all he sees and hears will be told us. His descriptive powers are of no inferior order. He is a plain, practical man, dealing largely in facts; but the facts given are just the kind we all want to know, and told in such a style as to secure from us an earnest attention. He has a happy power of noting the peculiarities of the people, and drawing comparisons between them and our own citizens. Thus he gives us a sketch of his estimation of a Britisher:—

"That genial though thorough Englishman, 'Arthur Helps,' has made the remark that temperament is but the atmosphere of character, while its groundwork in nature may be fixed and unchangeable. This remark might explain the difference between the Englishman and the American, looking at both in their broad national traits. It has been pleasant to me to think that deep down under all the changes of history and circumstance, there was a common root to the two nations, and that this still is to be found. The temperament of the American, since his ancestors landed in New England and Virginia, has been affected by a thousand new influences. More oxygen has flowed into his soul as well as his lungs. His nature has been intensified. His sympathies have found another range of objects. But, after all, it is hard to wash away the original basis of nature. Its force and integrity remain. What can be more different than a genuine Yankee and a true John Bull? Yes, we can say they are no longer the same; but still they do not differ as an Englishman differs from a Frenchman, or a German, or an Italian. Many unchangeable qualities belong to each, though transformed. I have an American friend in view, a travelling acquaintance, who has the distinctive American traits in broad relief; and I should be perfectly willing to show him the following photograph. He would recognize it, laugh at it, and glory in it. He worshipped his own country. He meant that everybody else should know how great it is. There was nothing that America did not have; there was nothing in fact out of America. He hated an Englishman because the Englishman would not acknowledge the same thing. He was ready to fight England, just to make her wake up, and open her eyes, and see the 'living truth' about America. But if he hated an Englishman, he had an infinite contempt for a Swiss, because he considered him to be mercenary, and not to be depended upon. In going over some of the wilder passes of the Alps, although he had a horse so that he might not appear to be mean, he would not mount the horse until his guide happened to ask him if he were afraid; then he jumped on, and rode unconcernedly along the edge of the most terrific abysses, where every one else dismounted. He told me that he had never had a sensation of fear in his life, and I believe him, for he would climb places where few would dare to follow him, and then go 'a touch beyond,' and dangle his legs over the precipice. He took a guide rather as a matter of course, for he always found the path himself, and walked ahead. He filled his pockets with small change every morning, to be distributed to all the little children he met during the day, but he would raise the hotel when he thought himself cheated to the value of a ten-centime piece. He was a rich man, and had made himself. When he had just begun business he discovered by reweighing an article that he had charged a customer a dollar too much. He went immediately and rectified the mistake. His customer, an old Quaker gentleman, said to him, 'Young man, thee shall never be the poorer for that dollar.' 'And that dollar,' he said, 'had brought him thousands.' Everything new, useful, and practical he swooped upon instantly. He spoke little about the Alps, but a new style of bolt running upon rollers, which he found in Switzerland, he was much interested in, though he said he had the same idea himself when a boy. Stone stairs, in case of fire, was the only thing I ever heard him acknowledge as something peculiarly foreign and good. He did not like anything because it was old, and despised a 'battered old torso;' but if a work of art looked nice and beautiful at the present instant, whether new or old, he indulged in vehement praises of it. The past was past with him. A thing must be entirely up to its professions, for the slightest respect on his part. He affected to scorn sentiment and the emotional, but he was ever doing little delicate and kind things. I discovered accidentally this iron-nerved man, who prided himself on his *sang-froid*, gazing with bedewed eyes on the miniature of his dead wife, that he had caused to be painted in the most exquisite manner by Lamuniere of Geneva, and set about with enamels of forget-me-nots in a casing of massive gold.

"Whatever he bought, or wore, or ate, or had, must be of the best quality, and he put himself on a lower seat to no living being.

"Now in many things, although absolutely transformed, do we not see here the original English nature—its self-confidence, uprightness, courage, practicalness, acquisitiveness, womanish tenderness, and insufferable pride? He disliked an Englishman for the same reason that an Englishman disliked him. But is there not here, in better things, a ground of future union of the two nations to civilize the world? They both have the same English 'pluck.' There is in both nations the same love of home, the same capacity of religion. They are nations that do have a conscience. Therefore they are better, and worse, and greater, than other nations. A far more strongly marked comparison might be drawn between the Englishman and the German. They too are not mentally or morally antagonistic, as are the English and French, but only, as the Englishman and the American, temperamentally dissimilar. The chief feature of dissimilarity consists in the practical directness of the English mind, as compared with the thoughtful circuitousness of the German. This comes out amusingly in conversation. The German dwells on particulars while tenaciously pursuing the main track; is minute and episodical; must examine every stone, and turn over every straw, and does not perceive, or does not wish to do so, the few things of true importance. The Englishman goes to the other extreme in brevity; marches immediately to the conclusion; disdains the intermediate; relates a fact and gives a reason without obscuring either in unessential detail. But a German who wishes to say 'I went home from the Post Office,' would feel obliged to tell every corner he turned around, every person he met, everything that every person told him, and everything that he told every person. It is sometimes, therefore, a small torture for an Englishman or an American to talk with a German, because the definite fact or idea which he is seeking for is so long in finding expression. But on philosophical and scientific topics, this systematic method and absolute thoroughness of the German mind is a noble feature, while English bluntness and American rapidity become real faults, and lead to intellectual superficiality. Another striking difference between an Englishman and a German is, that if the former has in him anything like sentiment he tries to conceal it as a weakness of which he is heartily ashamed; the latter delights to make a show of sentiment. The Englishman hates scenes; the German revels in such manifestations. The Englishman tries to look contemptuous; the German appears rapturous. The Englishman despises pipe-claying and outward manifestations; the German glories in red tags and demonstrations. And since we are in for it, to strike out in the genuine Macaulay vein, the Englishman has an island solitariness of temper; the German has a continental sociality. The Englishman thinks more of himself than of his neighbor; the German thinks more of his neighbor than of himself. The Englishman has more self-respect; the German has more self-complacency."

This is a happy sketch of a true American character, and is drawn with a pen which, if inclined to deal too leniently with the faults of his countrymen, is nevertheless just. The work is full of pleasant narratives of adventures, not of the startling melo-dramatic style, but of quiet, pleasant, every-day occurrences, interspersed with well-drawn deductions. Thus the interview with Kingsley, the author, is well told, as also is that with Miss Marsh. We give them:—

"The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a playful mood, is said to have sent a message to Miss Marsh, the authoress of 'The Life of Headley Vicars,' asking her 'when and by whom she had taken orders?' I wished to see this noble Christian woman, and the barn where she preached to the poor. Seven or eight miles to the south of London, leaving Sydenham and the Crystal Palace a little to the west, is Beckenham, a common country English village, pretty enough, as that part of Surrey county is, but in no way remarkable. Walking past the inn, and the butcher's shop, and the baker's, and the blacksmith's, I did indeed at last come to the barn in the meadows, where Miss Marsh collects her motley audience of delvers and ditchers. Her own residence is at the other end of the village, in a pleasant mansion set back a little from the road, with many fine old trees and a smooth lawn about it. Before I saw Miss Marsh I visited the village church, where there is a monument recently erected to the memory of Captain Vicars. It is neatly designed, with the ornament of a carved sword, sash-knot, and scroll. This is one expression in the epitaph:—He fell in battle, and 'slept in Jesus' on the night of the 22d of March, 1866, and was buried before Sebastopol.'

"Miss Marsh, as she entered the parlor with a quiet step and a pleasant greeting, impressed me with her dignity and winning feminine kindliness. In personal appearance she is commanding and handsome, and she dresses with exceeding good taste. She does not neglect this means of personal influence with the poor and humble. I can well conceive how the rough 'navvies' might be quite carried away with her; for there is nothing in her looks or conversation that bespeaks the straight-laced religionist, but rather the noble and accomplished Christian lady.

"I do not feel at liberty to trespass further in describing the frank courtesy which took me immediately into the family circle, nor the very pleasant hour I spent, especially in conversation with her father, Dr. Marsh, whose venerable face might be truly called 'a perpetual benediction.' The widow of the hero of 'Victory Won' was making a visit in Beckenham at the same time, and she was put under my escort back to London. She told me that Miss Marsh was a true friend, and that 'when she once became interested in one's welfare, she never left that person till the good she strove for was accomplished.' It was easy enough to see where her power lay. It is in her perfect trust—her great-souled confidence in God and man. She believes that sympathy shown to any human being will meet some return, and will afford some standing-place, some opportunity of good. To a masculine will she unites a true woman's heart, and both are consecrated to the work of educating and raising up the forsaken classes of society. She leads this 'forlorn hope' with a cheerful courage that should inspire imitation. She is the Florence Nightingale to the religious wants of poor soldiers and seamen. She showed me the method in which she kept the accounts, or acted as Savings Bank for hundreds of these people. These two noble women were the ensamples of our own American and Christian Commission ladies during the war, and they are only worthy of more honor, not that they have done more, but because they were first in the work.

"I am now going to take my reader a little further down into the county of Hampshire, or Hants. With a letter of introduction quite unexpectedly put in my hands to the 'Rector of Eversley,' which offered a temptation I could not resist, I sought out on the map of the county the point called Eversley. To get at it one leaves the railroad at the Winchfield Station, on the Southwestern Railway. Here I hired a carriage, and drove some twelve miles over the sandy moorlands, skirting around the village of Hartley Wintney. The last part of the way was through a wilderness of blooming heather. It was one sea of purple flowers as far as the eye could reach, and the ride through it was exhilarating. It was, if I mistake not, the common 'ling' with bell-shaped blossoms, quite fragrant, and the delight of the honey-bee. In the midst of this purple waste, down in a little hollow, was the 'Rector of Eversley's' house; and near by, almost in the garden, was his church; and they formed the only village that I could see.

"Charles Kingsley's home was the very picture of a rural parsonage, or poet's dwelling, away from noise and men. The garden and lawn were ornamental without being stiff, and the windows and walls were smothered in luxuriant vines and roses. All the apartments and bow-windows stood open, and there seemed to be a free communication with out-door Nature. The birds might sing through and in the house. Unfortunately the master of this pleasant house was away. I was hospitably entertained in Mr. Kingsley's own study, which was indeed next to seeing himself. I could not help glancing around the room—might I say 'den?' Some stalwart old folios of the 'Fathers' looked like the rough bark out of which the honey of 'Hypatia' and other books of exquisite flavor and spiritual richness had been drawn. There appeared to be a good collection of historical works, and the whole, as far as I could read at a glance, formed an interesting and rare library—just the one that awakened the appetite to look and search further. An oak fragment of one of the ships of the Spanish Armada hung over the fireplace. Pipes were not wanting and walking-sticks—but enough of this raiding upon a man's private dominions in his absence.

"Kingsley is still what may be called a young man, as are indeed many of those living authors, such as Ruskin and Matthew Arnold, who have breathed new freedom and power into English literature. He was born at Holne Vicarage on the borders of Dartmoor in Devonshire, and was at one time a pupil of Derwent Coleridge. The spirit of freedom has long lived in his family. The Kingsleys of Cheshire were noted for their fidelity to the Parliament in the civil wars, and one branch of the family emigrated to America, from whom the late Professor Kingsley, of Yale College, was a descendant. A relative of Froude, the historian, he has perhaps thereby been brought in contact with the new and independent ideas of English History, of which he forms as it were the prophet or poet. And whatever may be thought by some of his theological shortcomings, as the ardent champion of his friend Maurice, he has vigorously striven to carry Christianity into practical life, and to infuse its higher spirit into the very framework of society. He has advocated a religion which has warm blood in it, and can feel, think, run, and work. He considers religion, in the words of an old English divine, as 'the seed of a deified nature.' Let us hope that he may never be faithless to his principles, as some of his latest utterances awaken the fear of his being. He must deny himself in an unscrupulous and bad sense to become a defender of injustice, or of power against the poor. If he do this, notwithstanding a great enthusiasm for him, he may go to the shades where, alas! many dead heroes have gone before him. This is, indeed, a small threat as far as myself is concerned, but, if I mistake not, it will also be the united judgment of an American public opinion which has heretofore passionately honored and loved Kingsley, and the entire loss of whose favor, which has been called an English author's verdict of posterity, no man living, be he ever so great, can well afford to suffer.

"I went into the plain, old-fashioned church where Mr. Kingsley then ministered to his humble congregation. A young relative of his told me that his congregation was chiefly composed of laboring people, 'clod-hoppers,' as he called them. 'But,' he added, 'he manages to interest them wonderfully.' He said that young officers from the camp of Aldershott, a few miles distant, were in the habit of riding over to hear Mr. Kingsley. They probably recognized the true fighter in him—the true 'soldier-priest.'"

But we have not space to extend our extracts, and can only add that it is as pleasant a book of travels as has come under our notice for many days. For its purity of diction and pungent analysis of facts and people, it is a valuable and instructive, as well as an entertaining work. It is published in a cheap yet neat form by Hurd & Houghton.

THE LAND OF THOR. By J. Ross Brown. Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

We like, in a book that claims to be a narrative of real events, some show of probability, some attempt at the natural. But Mr. Brown has favored us, in his "Land of Thor," with as Munchausen-like a production as we were ever called upon to read. It deals in the wonderful. The simplest incidents are seized upon and worked up into a long narrative, with the richest embellishments and most unnatural surroundings. The whole work is such as any man with a general knowledge of Russia, and a powerful imagination, could easily produce. There is no internal evidence in the book that Mr. Brown is any more familiar with the dominions of the Czar, than a careful perusal of Murray would convey to any reader. The most ordinary events are worked up in a startling style, and the author frequently pretends to describe scenes which he evidently never saw. Thus, the following description of an imperial bear-hunt is given in true melo-dramatic style:—

THE EMPEROR'S BEAR-HUNT.

"The present Emperor, Alexander, III, is more distinguished for his liberal views respecting the rights of his subjects than for his military proclivities. In private life he is much beloved, and is said to be a man of very genial social qualities. His predominating passion in this relation is a love of hunting. I have been told that he is especially great on bears. With all your experience of this manly pastime in America, I doubt if you can form any conception of the bear-hunts in which the Autocrat of all the Russias has distinguished himself. Anybody with nerve enough can kill a grizzly, but it requires both nerve and money to kill bears of any kind in the genuine autocratic style. By an imperial ukase it has been ordered that when any of the peasants or serfs discover a bear within twenty versts of the Moscow and St. Petersburg Railway, they must make known the fact to the proprietor of the estate, whose duty it is to communicate official information of the discovery to the Corresponding Secretary of the Czar. With becoming humility the Secretary announces the tidings to his royal master, who directs him to advise the distant party that his Majesty is much pleased, and will avail himself of his earliest leisure to proceed to the scene of action. In the meantime the entire available force of the estate is set to work to watch the bear, and from three to five hundred men, armed with cudgels, tin pans, old kettles, drums, etc., are stationed in a circle around him. Dogs are also employed upon this important service. The advance trains, under the direction of the master hunter, having deposited their stores of wines, cordials, and provisions, and telegraphic communications being transmitted to headquarters from time to time, it is at length privately announced that his Imperial Majesty has condescended to honor the place with his presence, and, should the saints not prove averse, will be there with his royal party at the hour and on the day specified in the imperial despatch. The grand convoy is then put upon the track; despatches are transmitted to all the stations; officers, soldiers, and guards are required to be in attendance to do honor to their sovereign master—privately, of course, as this is simply an unofficial affair which nobody is supposed to know anything about. The Emperor, having selected his chosen few—that is to say, half-a-dozen princes, a dozen dukes, a score or two of counts and barons—all fine fellows and genuine bloods—proceeds unostentatiously to the depot in his hunting-carriage (a simple little affair, manufactured at a cost of only forty thousand rubles or so), where he is astonished to see a large concourse of admiring subjects, gayly interspersed with soldiers, all accidentally gathered there to see him off. Now hats are removed, bows are made, suppressed murmurs of delight run through the crowd; the locomotive whizzes and fizzes with impatience; bells are rung, arms are grounded; the princes, dukes, and barons—jolly fellows as they are—laugh and joke just like common people; bells ring again and whistles blow; a signal is made, and the Autocrat of all the Russias is off on his bear-hunt!

"In an hour, or two or three hours, as the case may be, the royal hunters arrive at the destined station. Should the public business be pressing, it is not improbable the Emperor, availing himself of the conveniences provided for him by Winans & Co., in whose magnificent present of a railway carriage he travels, has in the meantime despatched a fleet of vessels to Finland, ten or a dozen extra regiments of Cossacks to Warsaw, closed upon terms for a loan of fifty millions, banished various objectionable parties to the deserts of Siberia, and partaken of a game or two of whist with his camarilla.

"But now the important affair of the day is at hand—the bear—the terrible black bear, which everybody is fully armed and equipped to kill, but which everybody knows by instinct is going to be killed by the Emperor, because of his Majesty's superior skill and courage on trying occasions of this sort. What a blessing it is to possess such steadiness of nerve! I would not hesitate one moment to attack the most ferocious grizzly in existence if I felt half as much confidence in my ability to kill it. But the carriages are waiting; the horses are prancing; the hunters are blowing their bugles; the royal party are mounting on horseback or in their carriages, as best may suit their taste, and the signal is given! A salute is fired by the Guard, huzzas ring through the air, and the Czar of all the Russias is fairly off on his hunt. Trees fly by; desert patches of ground whirl from under; versts are as nothing to these spirited steeds and their spirited masters, and in an hour or so the grand scene of action is reached. Here couriers stand ready to conduct the imperial hunters into the very jaws of death. The noble proprietor himself, bare-headed, greets the royal pageant; the serfs bow down in Oriental fashion; the dashing young Czar touches his hunting-cap in military style, and waves his hand gallantly to the ladies of the household, who are peeping at him from their carriages in the distance. Once more the bugle is sounded, and away they dash—knights, nobles, and all—the handsome and gallant Czar leading the way by several lengths. Soon the cry is heard—"Halt! the bear! the bear! Halt!" Shut your eyes, reader, for you never can stand such a sight as that—a full grown black bear, near two hundred yards off, in the middle of an open space, surrounded by five hundred men hidden behind trees and driving him back from every point where he attempts to escape. You don't see the men, but you hear them shouting and banging upon their pots, pans, and kettles. Now just open one eye, and see the Emperor dismount from his famous charger, and deliver the rein to a dozen domestics, deliberately cock his rifle, and fearlessly get behind the nearest tree within the range of the bear. By this time you perceive that Bruin is dancing a *pas seul* on his hind legs, utterly confounded with the noises around him. Shut your eyes again, for the Emperor is taking his royal aim, and will presently crack away with his royal rifle. Hist! triggers are clicking around you in every direction, but you needn't be the least afraid, for, although the bear is covered by a reserve of forty rifles, not one of the hunters has nerve enough to shoot unless officially authorized, or personally desirous of visiting the silver mines of Siberia. Crack! thug! The smoke clears away. By Jove! his Imperial Majesty has done it cleverly; hit the brute plumb on the *os frontis*, or through the heart, it makes no difference which. Down drops Bruin, kicking and tearing up the earth at a dreadful rate; cheers rend the welkin; pots, pans, and kettles are banged. High above all rises the stern voice of the Autocrat, calling for another rifle, which is immediately handed to him. Humanity requires that he should at once put an end to the poor animal's sufferings, and he does it with his accustomed skill.

"Now the bear having kicked his last, an intrepid hunter charges up to the spot on horseback, whirls around it two or three times, carefully examines the body with an opera glass, returns, and, approaching the royal presence with uncovered head, delivers himself according to this formula:—'May it please your most gallant and Imperial Majesty, THE BEAR IS DEAD!' The Emperor sometimes responds, 'Is he?' but usually contents himself by waving his hand in an indifferent manner, puffing his cigar, and calling for his horse. Sixteen grooms immediately rush forward with his Majesty's horse; and, being still young and vigorous, he mounts without difficulty, unaided except by Master of Stirrups. Next he draws an ivory-handled revolver—a present from Colt, of New York—and dashing fearlessly upon the bear, fires six shots into the dead body; upon which he coolly dismounts, and pulling forth from the breast of his hunting coat an Arkanzas bowie-knife—a present from the poet Albert Pike, of Little Rock—plunges that dangerous weapon into the bowels of the dead bear; then rising to his full height, with a dark and stern countenance, he holds the blood-dripping blade high in the air, so that all may see it and utters one wild, stentorian, and terrific shout, 'Harasho! harasho!' Signifying in English—'Good! very well!' The cry is caught up by the princes and nobles, who, with uncovered heads now crowd around their gallant Emperor, waving their hats, likewise shout 'Haraso! harasho!'—'Good! very well!' Then the five hundred peasants rush in with their tin pans, kettles, and drums, and amid the most amazing din catch up the inspiring strain, and deafen every ear with their wild shouts of 'Harasho! harasho!'—'Good! very well!' Upon which the Emperor, rapidly mounting, places a finger in each ear, and still puffing his cigar, rides triumphantly away.

"The bear is hastily gutted and dressed with flowers. When all is ready the royal party return to the railroad depot in a long procession, headed by his Majesty, and brought up in the rear by the dead body of Bruin, borne on poles by six-and-twenty powerful serfs. Refreshments in the meantime have been administered to every body of high and low degree, and by the time they reach the depot there are but two sober individuals in the entire procession—his royal Majesty and the bear. Farther refreshments are administered all round during the journey back to St. Petersburg, and notwithstanding he is rigidly prohibited by his physician from the use of stimulating beverages, it is supposed that a reaction has now taken place, which renders necessary a modification of the medical ukase. At all events, I am told, the bear is sometimes the only really steady member of the party by the time the imperial pageant reaches the palace. When the usual ceremonies of congratulation are over, a merry dance winds up the evening. After this the company disperses to prayer and slumber, and thus ends the great bear-hunt of his Majesty the Autocrat of all the Russias."

The great bulk of the book is what we in America properly, if not elegantly, describe as "bosh." It is not as valuable nor as interesting as any of its predecessors, and seems to be written against space, as some Congressmen talk against time. Several pleasant incidents, however, are described, among which we find the following interview with Hans Andersen, the well-known Danish writer:—

"When I called according to directions, one of the ancient nut-crackers merely pointed to the door, and said she thought Herr Andersen was in, but didn't know. I could knock there and try; so I knocked. Presently I heard a rapid step, and the door was thrown open. Before me stood the tall, thin, shambling, raw-boned figure of a man a little beyond the prime of life, but not yet old, with a pair of dancing grey eyes and a hatchet-face, all alive with twists, and wrinkles, and muscles; a long, lean face, upon which stood out prominently a great nose, diverted by a freak of nature a little to one side, and flanked by a pair of tremendous cheek-bones, with great hollows underneath. Innumerable ridges and furrows swept semi-circularly downward around the corners of a great mouth—a broad, deep, rugged fissure across the face, that might have been mistaken for the dreadful child-trap of an ogre but for the sunny beams of benevolence that lurked around the lips, and the genial humanity that glimmered from every nook and turn. * * * I would have picked him out from among a thousand men at the first glance as a candidate for Congress, or the proprietor of a tavern, if I had met him anywhere in the United States. But the resemblance was only momentary. In the quaint awkwardness of his gestures and the simplicity of his speech there was a certain refinement not usually found among men of that class. Something in the spontaneous and almost childlike cordiality of his greeting; the unworldly impulsiveness of his nature, as he grasped both my hands in his, patted me affectionately on the shoulder, and bade me welcome, convinced me in a moment that this was no other, and could be no other, than Hans Christian Andersen.

"'Come in! come in!' he said, in a gush of broken English; 'come in and sit down. You are very welcome. Thank you—thank you very much. I am very glad to see you. It is a rare thing to meet a traveller all the way from California—quite a surprise. Sit down! Thank you!'

"And then followed a variety of friendly compliments and remarks about the Americans.

"Talking of likenesses reminded me of a photograph which I had purchased a few days before, and to which I now asked the addition of an autograph.

"'Oh, you have a libel on me here!' cried the poet, laughing joyously—'a very bad likeness. Wait! I have several much better; here they are—' And he rushed into the next room, tumbled over a lot of papers, and ransacked a number of drawers till he found the desired package—'here's a dozen of them; take your choice; help yourself—as many as you please!' While looking over the collection, I said the likeness of one who had done so much to promote the happiness of some little friends I had at home would be valued beyond measure; that I knew at least half-a-dozen youngsters who were a well acquainted with the 'Little Match Girl,' and the 'Ugly Duck,' and the 'Poor Idiot Boy,' as he was himself, and his name was as familiar in California as it was in Denmark. At this he grasped both my hands, and looking straight in my face with a kind of ecstatic expression, said, 'Oh, is it possible? Do they really read my books in California? so far away! Oh! I thank you very much. Some of my stories, I am aware, have been published in New York, but I did not think they had found their way to the Pacific Coast. Dear me! Thank you! thank you! Have you seen my last—the—what do you call it in English?—a little animal—'

"'Mouse,' I suggested.

"'No, not a mouse; a little animal with wings.'

"'Oh, a bat!'

"'Nay, nay, a little animal with wings and many legs. Dear me! I forget the name in English, but you certainly know it in America—a very small animal!'

"In vain I tried to make a selection from all the little animals of my acquaintance with wings and many legs. The case was getting both embarrassing and vexatious. At length a light broke upon me.

"'A mosquito!' I exclaimed, triumphantly.

"'Nay, nay!' cried the bothered poet; 'a little animal with a hard skin on its back. Dear me, I can't remember the name!'

"'Oh, I have it now,' said I, really desirous of relieving his mind—'a flea!'

"At this the great improvisator scratched his head, looked at the ceiling, and then at the floor, after which he took several rapid strides up and down the room, and struck himself repeatedly on the forehead. Suddenly grasping up a pen, he exclaimed, somewhat energetically, 'Here! I'll draw it for you;' and forthwith he drew on a scrap of paper a diagram.

"'A tumble-bug!' I shouted, astonished at my former stupidity.

"The poet looked puzzled and distressed. Evidently I had not yet succeeded. What could it be?

"'A beetle!' I next ventured to suggest, rather disappointed at the result of my previous guess.

"'A beetle! A beetle!—that's it; now I remember—a beetle!' and the delighted author of 'The Beetle' patted me approvingly on the back, and chuckled gleefully at his own adroit method of explanation. 'I'll give you "The Beetle," he said; 'you shall have the only copy in my possession. But you don't read Danish! What are we to do? There is a partial translation in French, a mere notice.'

"'No matter,' I answered. 'A specimen of the Danish language will be very acceptable, and the book will be a pleasant souvenir of my visit.'

"He then darted into the next room, tumbled over a dozen piles of books, then out again, ransacked the desks and drawers, and heaps of old papers and rubbish, talking all the time in his joyous, cheery way about his books and his travels in Jutland, and his visit to Charles Dickens, and his intended journey through Spain, and his delight at meeting a traveller all the way from California, and whatever else came into his head—all in such mixed-up broken English that the meaning must have been utterly lost but for the wonderful expressiveness of his face and the striking oddity of his motions."

With the exception of a few such redeeming passages, the work is not up to the standard. When we add that Messrs. Harpers have filled it with all the old wood-cuts which appeared in their *Magazine* months and years ago, we give a correct judgment of the value of the "Land of Thor."

BLEAK HOUSE.—We have received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers the fifth volume of the Author's Edition of Dickens, which is the inimitable story of Bleak House. It is bound in the usual green and gold, and is a novel of richness, beauty, and economy. The full edition, when complete, will be as handsome as any gentleman need desire for his library, and at the same time so cheap that it is within the reach of all.

HISTORY OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD. By Dr. J. N. Otis. New York: Harper & Bros. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Dr. Otis, out of a very uninteresting subject, has succeeded in manufacturing a very interesting book. His history of the Panama Railroad is authentic, as well as pleasant reading. With but few facts to weave together, the writer, by his happy description of scenery and valuable statements as to the people, soil, and fruits of the Isthmus, has redeemed from stupidity a narrative which, as a memento to American industry, deserves a place in all our libraries. The road, although it has been in full operation for thirteen years, has never yet had a carefully prepared history of its construction. It is a record of determination and skill of which we may all feel justly proud. During the time it has carried passengers, four hundred thousand persons have been transferred from ocean to ocean on its rails, and not a case of sickness has occurred. It has had under its care seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and not a cent has been lost. This is a clear record, and one which few of our roads in the most civilized portions of our country could compete with. The book is filled with excellent wood-cuts, illustrating striking features of scenery, and is well printed and neatly bound.

GLOBE EDITION OF DICKENS.—We have received from Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, through J. B. Lippincott & Co., the second volume of the Globe Edition of the works of Charles Dickens. It consists of the "Old Curiosity Shop" and "Sketches by Boz." It is a large volume, containing seven hundred pages, and has several handsome steel engravings. It is printed in large type, yet is sold for the marvellously cheap price of $1·50. It will be followed by other stories, until the complete edition of all the author's works is before the public.

—The weekly paper in New York which was sued by Charles Reade because of its criticism on *Griffith Gaunt*, has filed its response, which severely damages the literary reputation of Mr. Reade. The defense concludes with the following declaration:—

"These defendants, for a further and separate defense to each of the causes of action set forth in the complaint, in mitigation of any damages that this plaintiff may be entitled to receive, repeat all the facts and allegations hereinbefore set forth, and they also allege that the story entitled 'Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy,' is identical in all the prominent features of its plot, and in all its distinguishing incidents, with two other stories or novels, each of which was written and published by other than the plaintiff herein, prior to the publication of 'Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy,' the said stories being as follows, to wit: 'A Story of a Plot in Private Life,' by Wilkie Collins, published in England in 1859 or earlier, and in New York as a portion of the book entitled the 'Queen of Hearts,' in the year 1866, or thereabouts, by the publishing house of Harper & Brothers. The other being entitled "The Frenchman of Two Wives," published in the magazine called *Household Words*, December 6, 1856, the same being volume 14, No. 250, of the said magazine, called *Littell's Living Age*, January 17, 1867.

"And the defendants further say, that a portion of —— the opening of —— for the prosecution, is set forth in that portion of 'Griffith Gaunt' which narrates the trial, being chapter —— of the said work, is identical in language with a portion of the opening speech of Hon. Mr. Bathurst upon the trial of Mary Blandy as reported in Howell's State Trials, vol. xviii, p. 1118. That such trial was had in England long previous to the writing and publication of 'Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy.' That the defendants are informed and believe that there are other similar identities between other portions of the said 'Griffith Gaunt' and the works of other writers published prior to the writing and publishing of 'Griffith Gaunt;' and the defendants say that the plaintiff makes no acknowledgment of his indebtedness to the sources named herein for any portion of the said 'Griffith Gaunt,' nor by quotation marks, or any other means, indicates that the whole of the said work, in its conception and execution, is not of his own production.

"And these defendants further answering, allege, in mitigation of any damages that the plaintiff may be entitled to receive by reason of any of the publications set forth in the complaint, that the work entitled 'Christie Johnstone,' of which the plaintiff is the reputed author, and which was published long previous to the publication of 'Griffith Gaunt,' is also identical in plot and incident in many respects with a certain other novel, entitled 'John de Castro,' which said last-mentioned novel was written and published about the year 1802, long before the said 'Christie Johnstone' was written or published, and the author of the said last-mentioned work did not acknowledge his indebtedness to the above-mentioned 'John de Castro,' nor by any means indicate that the whole of the said work in its conception and execution was not of his own production.

"And the plaintiffs say that the said identities in respect to both 'Griffith Gaunt' and 'Christie Johnstone,' together with others of a similar character to be found in other works of which the plaintiff is the reputed author, had greatly injured the reputation of the plaintiff as an author, and subjected the plaintiff to the suspicion and belief in the minds of many that he has been guilty of plagiarism, and that such suspicion is well founded; and that plagiarism is regarded as an offense which justly deprives the perpetrator of respect as an author; and therefore the defendants urge the same in mitigation of any damages which the plaintiff may be entitled to receive for the alleged injuries to his reputation as an author by the defendants."

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10¼ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuthém No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War,' by G. Doree." "Last Rose o Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 3 15¼

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
(LATE F. LAKEMEYER'S),
S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS
PHILADELPHIA. 24 1m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MORE ABOUT
LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFE

IMPORTANT FACTS
WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD
"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFE have been largely introduced for the last twelv years, and sold to those having the largest amount o valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has bee as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having bee robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a whit blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of th burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the las eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proo then is not so now, which accounts for the fact tha within the last three years very few of Lillie Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymou circulars distributed by other safe-makers la terly, showing a *very few* cases *only*, is the stronge evidence that but a very small number have bee robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large nu ber in use, and the amount at stake it successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, genera and leading principles upon which all burglar-proo safes are constructed. The one is pouring liqu iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hard ened steel, or any proper combination of metal This principle is adpted by Lillie, in the Chille Iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his lette patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of differen metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. T this principle there are various objections:—Th cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which ar the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operate upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. Th bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tool with or without powder, and cannot be sustaine *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids a these objections, can be made any thickness, an withstand any amount of resistance required; avoid the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside t be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as h learned that it was possible with the modern im proved tools for burglars to grind through chille iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoi the difficulty, and after much labor and expense h has perfected a system for chilling iron and combin ing metals that is entirely proof against the burglar drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, wa ranted to stand the hardest test practicable for an burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the fo lowing certificate is now offered from the Novelt Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.
Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample o Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe test (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring t bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated b the use of a large number of drills, and the expendi ture of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with hi time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers i Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the mos thorough tests, find the result to be substantially th same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:
Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Phila delphia.
The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foun dry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public hereto fore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vaul Doors, of same size and capacity of other best maker and at one-third less price; and the same may b tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall fur nish the man to test my work; and the party so order ing may accept the work which stands the most re sistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burgla to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners o Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, i they feel the need of additional security, I will ex change with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, unti some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstance (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-iron Safe save the written matter in a perfect state, that it does no fade out or require copying, and that the safe itsel is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,
AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,
No. 639 ARCH Street,
5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND
DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5¾ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City
BUSINESS COLLEGE
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS
Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.
BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the Institution and judge for themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

FINANCIAL.

OTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

OAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

E AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE MMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA requested to present them for payment incipal and Interest) at

e Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

oan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1839.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

lso, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due or to July 2, 1860.

ll of the above LOANS will cease to draw erest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 stuth t8 15 STATE TREASURER.

EW STATE LOAN.

HE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

ree from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Vill be urnished in sums to suit, on applica- to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

HE UNDERSIGNED HAVE CHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

EGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

HIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

NTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

E OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

is LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the pany's Railroad, constructed and to be con- ted, extending from the southern boundary of orough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River ston, including their bridge across the said river in process of construction, together with all the pany's rights, liberties, and franchises appertain- the said Railroad and Bridge.

ies of the mortgage may be had on application e office of the Company, or to either of the under- d.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

ive-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

ITHOUT CHARGE

ONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

E HAVEN & BROTHER,

rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

---

JULY COUPONS

WANTED.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

5 29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1 1¼

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE;

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.
24tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

---

7 3'10s —SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
263m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu3m

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [3 7 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
118 Three doors above Walnut.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF PETER FREEBURGER, Deceased.

Letters testamentary to the Estate of PETER FREEBURGER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present the same to

MARY A. FREEBURGER,
Wallingford, Delaware county, Pa.,
WILLIAM E. FREEBURGER,
No. 203 N. Juniper street, Philadelphia.
Or to their Attorney,
WILLIAM J. McELROY,
6 4 tu6t* No. 201 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on merchandise generally.

On stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
20,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150 143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,000 par. Market value. Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
Cash in Bank $41,102·26 Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
	$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8¼

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREE

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,718·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18. INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

harles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant
George W. Richards
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER. Secretary pro tem. [31 t12 31¼

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25¼

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30¼

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27¼

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,
228¼ GENERAL AGENT.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED

PATENT LOW STEAM

AND

HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHENS

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction. Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21¼ BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30¼

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1¼ ALFRED JENKS & SON,

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1¼ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
1¼ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1thstu

---

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

218m VANKIRK & CO

WATCHES JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1¼4p

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of

MANTLE CLOCKS,

Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 26¼

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16¼

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

And Wholesale Dealers in

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT

AMERICAN WATCHES

4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1¼ SOLID SILVER-WARE

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1¼rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12¼

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden.

BUILDING LUMBER

AND HARD WOODS. [5 13 wsm2m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24¼

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

SHIPPING.

SHIPPERS, TAKE NOTICE

The Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company's New Iron Steamship Tioga, 1075 Tons,

CAPTAIN JAMES T. MORSE,

Is now taking freight at low rates for New Orleans direct, at Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street), to sail SATURDAY, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Through Bills of Lading signed to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca, Brazos, and all points on the Mississippi river.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer are of a superior character.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 6tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave or the above port on Saturday, June 29, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Arch street wharf.

Until further notice, the TONAWANDA will be withdrawn, and the WYOMING will make semi-monthly trips.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1¼

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Tuesday, July 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The TIOGA will leave New Orleans for this port June 29.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1¼] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 22, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1¼ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16¼ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships

HENDRICK HUDSON	CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES	CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 2, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Wednesday, June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, June 22
CITY OF CORK	Wednesday, June 26
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, June 29
CITY OF NEW YORK	Saturday, July 3

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool to Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7¼ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freights received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 6 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1¼ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street),

EVERY HALF HOUR,
FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,
AND
THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.

First boat leaving Fairmount at 7·20 A. M.; last boat at 6·35 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill at 6·35 P. M. 6 5 1m

THE FASHIONS.

GORGEOUS FETE AT THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY—PRINCE METTERNICH ECLIPSES THE OTHER POWERS IN DIPLOMATIC DISPLAY—A ROYAL WALTZ AND GENERAL COMMINGLING OF DYNASTIES, DIAMONDS, AND IMPERIAL FASHIONS—EUGENIE'S DRESS AND OTHER REGAL TOILETS—EXCURSION DRESSES FOR THE EXHIBITION—THE JAPANESE HAT AND OTHER NEW BONNETS—AMERICAN STARS AT COURT.

PARIS, May 31.—The *fete* given on Tuesday last by the Austrian Embassy to all the majesties and highnesses in Paris was, as every one expected it would be, the greatest event of this memorable season. The English Ambassador's ball of the preceding week was gorgeous in the extreme, and those who attended it thought it could not be surpassed, but Prince de Metternich's entertainment has outdone everything. It has been compared to the historical ball given in 1810 to Napoleon I by Prince Schwarzemberg. The plan was the same, only since the above date decorators have invented so many different ways of making one ball look like two, by means of prisms, glasses, and other optic deceits, they are so incomparable at building up grottoes and cascades, that if unlimited power in our days is given them, they convert a quiet house into the hanging gardens of Semiramis on the shortest notice. That an unlimited sum of money was allowed to all the draughtsmen, artists, gardeners, and decorators at the Austrian Embassy, by no less a power than the Austrian Government, is evident from the royal preparations made.

The ball-room was erected on the continuation of the ground floor, leading into the magnificent garden lighted with electric fire of every color; all the statues were bathed in Bengal light. In the background rose a rock, from which, at a given signal, started a cascade, and gradually presented the appearance of a volcano throwing forth torrents of lava—this was effected by electric rays in the distance. This splendid illumination made the lights in all the open halls look almost wan and pale. The chandeliers were immense baskets of flowers, round which branches held thousands of wax tapers.

The ball was opened by the Emperor with the Queen of the Belgians, the Prince of Prussia with the Empress. The King of the Belgians danced with Princess Mathilda, and Prince Leuchtemberg with Princess de Metternich.

After this official quadrille came John Strauss' waltz, and the scene was magnificent. All ranks were blended in one promiscuous whirl. No one was particularly remarkable in the crowd of royalty; no one seemed to be more or less than simple pleasure-seekers. It was a dizzy round of flashing diamonds, emeralds, rubies, orders, stars, diadems.

The cotillon began at 4 and was not over till half-past 5, when the electric rays changed and figured the glorious rising sun.

Fans were delivered to all the ladies present in memory of the *fete*. Each fan was made of tinted cedar, on which the initials of the lady guest were artistically painted in forget-me-nots.

Supper was announced at one.

The Emperor and Empress of the French, King and Queen of the Belgians, Prince Alfred, Prince and Princess of Prussia, all the German, Russian, and Napoleonic princes were seated at the same table in the banqueting hall on the first floor of the Embassy.

On their passage from the ball-room to the supper table they went through a shrubbery of exotics; the stairs were covered with velvet pile.

Is it wise to say more, to mention any particular names, describe any particular toilets? Your readers may think that it is: they wish to know what people had on. I therefore will name a few of the wonderful dresses to make the tableau complete; but I must say that, by describing a few robes, I do great injustice to those I cannot describe for want of space.

Firstly. The Empress Eugenie wore a straw-colored robe over straw-colored poult. It was covered with a tulle cloud that was looped up with diamonds.

The Ambassadress of Austria was in white. She wore a large garland of white roses with silver leaves, which crossed the bosom and hung down the front of the skirt.

The Princess of Prussia wore white tulle, with white lilac. She resembles her mother, the Queen of England, very much; her bearing is very royal, but her arms and shoulders are somewhat high toned in color.

The Queen of the Belgians was in grey, trimmed with Alencon lace and black feathers.

The Princess of Russia was in tulle and mauve lilac. Her ornaments were diamond bees.

Princess Obelinski's robe was sea green, covered with tea roses; and she wore a diamond that is worth 500,000f.

Some of the short costumes that are being made for official excursions to the Exposition on this occasion are very pretty. They are mostly mohair or linens of the finest description, when not of light checked or imperceptibly striped silk. Two large sash ends hang down behind, and the front width is an apron to correspond. The bottom of the sash ends is trimmed with alternate folds of silk cut on the cross, and folds of the material employed between. The front apron is trimmed in the same way.

The jackets are loose.

Hats worn with these are trimmed with pheasant plumes, and as much as possible on the tip of one's nose.

But of all the absurd hats ever seen the Japanese is the worst. It is a plate with a button on the top, and just poised on the chignon behind, which jerks it forward and makes it look like anything people eat or drink on in the tray or platter line. The only one I have as yet seen to advantage was at the Vincennes races yesterday; it was worn by a richly attired lady of the *demi-monde*. The new accessories are ever jet ornaments, collars, cuffs, belts, gimp, and neckties.

Jewels are plain Tuscan gold by day and stones by night. The newest earrings are swans, in enamel foliage.

At the last ball given at the Tuileries it was observed that the finest women were Americans or of American extraction. Mrs. B. S., of New York, was in a lovely maize robe, over which a haze of tulle appeared to hover, looped up by tea roses and glistening foliage. A small bouquet on the bosom bloomed among diamond pendants on her neck. Her hair, which is jet black, was braided *a l'empire* with gold. Miss V. was another beautiful American star, as also Mrs. R., who wore a feather peplum over a bouillonne skirt.

ENORMOUS SUMS WON AND LOST ON THE DERBY RACE.

The sporting journals of London state that the last Derby race "cleaned out" quite a number of the aristocracy, and never were such immense sums won and lost as on that occasion:—

Mr. Chaplain wins the almost fabulous amount of £140,000. A few years ago, when Sir J. Hawley won the Derby, and landed £70,000, it was a nine days' wonder. Captain Machell and Sir F. Johnstone win £60,000 apiece, and I believe Steele is a good winner, notwithstanding the large sums he stood on D'Estournel and The Rake. I recollect a certain "Mr. F. Robinson" (Sir R. Peel) losing about £20,000 in Blink Bonny's year, but this sinks into insignificance beside the £120,000 of Lord Hastings and the £100,000 of Lord Stamford.

Among the large bets which have been won and lost, I may mention 7000 to 4000 against Vauban, won by Captain Machell of Lord Hastings. An even bet of £10,000 on three made by Lord Hastings, in which the winner was not included. A bet of £50,000 on Palmer vs. Hermit, between Sir Joseph Hawley and Mr. Chaplin, and another of £5000 on Marksman against Hermit, between Mr. Merry and Mr. Chaplin. As a public writer, it is no use to disguise the report that Lord Hastings would be unable to settle, which is false, because I am well assured every farthing will be paid. His Lordship bore his loss most stoically, and looked after the race as if he had won £50,000. Lord Stamford, since Diophantus won the Two Thousand, has been the most unlucky mortal on earth. At one time he stood to win £40,000 on Hermit, which he afterward "hedged," finally losing an immense fortune by his success.

A woman in London dreamed that Hermit would win the Derby, and by backing that horse at her persuasion, her husband made an enormous fortune.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

Great "No-Popery Riot" in Birmingham.

An Attack on a Catholic Church.

The Mob in Possession of the City.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 18—2 P. M.—Information has reached the city that a very formidable anti-Popery riot prevails in Birmingham to-day. Two streets of the city have been taken possession of and completely sacked by the rioters, who are out in great force and present a very formidable appearance. The Roman Catholic chapel has been attacked, and is threatened with destruction. The most intense excitement prevails, and further very serious trouble is apprehended.

LATER.

THE RIOTERS IN POSSESSION OF THE CITY.

LONDON, June 18—3 P. M.—At this hour the rioters are in full possession of the city of Birmingham. All efforts to preserve peace and order have proved futile. Large bodies of troops have been sent to the scene of disturbance with orders to put down the riot at all hazards, and to stop the further destruction of property.

LONDON, June 18—2 P. M.—The Bank of Holland has reduced its rates of exchange to 2½ per cent.

LIVERPOOL, June 18—2 P. M.—Cotton, Breadstuffs, and Produce, unchanged.

Bacon has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 41s. 6d.

Other articles unchanged.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 18—2 P. M.—The Bavaria, from New York June 5, arrived here this morning.

The Surratt Trial.

Continued from the Second Edition.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

The witness was in Washington before, in March last, when the trial was postponed, and also on Monday last. After coming to Washington witness spoke about the case to Mr. Carrington and Mr. Wilson, but to no one else.

Q. In answering questions put by the prosecution, why did you describe the third party as a neatly-dressed man, and not mention his name, as you knew him to be Surratt? A. Because I did not think it was necessary until I was asked the question.

Q. Why did you use Booth's name and not Surratt's? A. Because I did not deem it necessary to mention Surratt's name.

Q. Were you not told not to name him until asked. A. No, sir; I was not.

The witness repeated a portion of his testimony given yesterday. He did not know where the neatly-dressed party came from, but he came from the direction of H street; the three parties stood together, and were engaged in conversation; at the time of this rush, and when the remark was made by Booth, "I think he will come now," the three parties were standing together before the door, and looking into the space the President must pass if he came down.

The villainous looking man stood next to the theatre, Booth next, and John H. Surratt next. The suspicions of the witness were first excited by seeing so gentlemanly a looking man as Booth talk to so villainous a looking man as the other appeared to be. The witness here repeated his testimony as to Surratt moving to and from the theatre. When Surratt called the time he did not address Booth and his companion particularly, but simply called the time. If they had talked out loud about their plot they would have been heard, and men who are engaged in such plots are smarter than to let everybody know their business.

Surratt did not whisper the time to Booth and his companion, but called it out loud. He appeared to have business to attend to also up at H street, and there was some one up there to whom he had to communicate the time. The witness believed that Surratt was regulating the whole conspiracy.

Q. Then he was a general commander? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you dream that also?

A. No, sir. (Laughter.) When Surratt moved up Tenth street, the witness could not see him cross F street, he appeared to be in a hurry and had not time to whisper, as it was evident he had business up F street, or in that direction. Whenever he came from H street he came in a great hurry, walking as fast as he could. After calling the time for the third time, Surratt moved hurriedly up to H street. His lips and countenance were very pale. The witness could see this as Surratt stood looking at the clock.

Q. How could you see his face, if you were sitting on the boards, and he was between you and the light? A. Very readily.

Q. Through the back of his head? A. No, sir; I was a little behind him, and was on a line with the two others who were standing further below towards the restaurant; Surratt's face was the picture of excitement and nervousness; the witness saw Surratt in March last at the jail here; he was admitted by General Carrington to see if he could identify him as the man who was under the gas light that night, and recognized him immediately; did not tell Surratt for what purpose he went there, but when he saw him he accosted him with "Halloa, John!" the face the witness saw in the jail was the face he saw in the front of the theatre.

Q. And this is the man (pointing to Surratt)? A. Yes, sir; that is the face.

Q. Would you have known that face if you had seen it elsewhere? A. Yes, sir; it is a face that once seen is not easily forgotten; I did not request to go to the jail to see him; I went because I was requested to do so.

Mr. Merrick asked the witness what his religion was, but withdrew the question upon an objection made by Mr. Carrington.

The witness was interrogated at length as to his testimony before the Military Commission at the Arsenal at the time of the Assassination trial, and endorsed what he there said, and insisted upon its correctness. In some slight particulars, as to the height of the men, etc., there was a variation, and a strong effort was made to make the two statements appear contradictory.

At 12·20 the Court took a recess.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate was offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

5 shares National Bank of Northern Liberties	$110·50
6 shares Consolidation National Bank	$45·75
6 shares Union National Bank	$63·00
10 shares Commonwealth National Bank	$63·75
12 shares Corn Exchange National Bank	$70·00
16 shares Second National Bank	$112·50
14 shares Northern Liberties Gas stock	$35·00
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket	$50·00
7 shares Mercantile Library Company	$9·00
75 shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company	$47·00
50 shares Germantown Railroad	$25·50
SOUTH STREET, Nos. 523 and 525—Stores and Dwellings	$6500·00
THIRD AND GASKILL STREETS, S. W. corner—Business Stand	$5000·00
GASKILL STREET, No. 333—Genteel Dwelling	$1525·00
GERMANTOWN ROAD—Valuable Lot	$2100·00
VINE STREET, No 413—Store and Dwelling	$1955·00
SEVENTEENTH STREET, No. 418—Store and Dwelling	$3300·00
THIRTEENTH STREET, No. 1310, south of Master—Modern Residence	$5500·00
THIRTEENTH STREET, No. 319, below Spruce—Modern Residence	$11,500·00

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 18

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 Pa 5s, past due	101½	100 sh Read R....s30	53⅞
$1070·65 do	101½	100 do....c	53⅞
$2500 Cam & Eur 6 p c bds.2d	85	100 do....s30	53⅞
		57 do	53⅞
25 sh Cam & Am	131½	215 sh Penna R....ls	53¼
27 sh Ches & Wal.b5	44		

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, N.d bill	99¼	200 sh Cata Pf	27¾
$3000 Phil & Erie 6s	92¾	200 sh Read....s10.lss	53¾
6 sh Leh V R	59		

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

Plain Linen Duck, 20c., worth 25c.
Linen Drills, for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Striped Linen Drills, 50c.
White Linen Duck, 90c. and $1.
Super Basket Linen Drills, $1·50, worth $2·50.
Table Linens, 50, 65, 75 and 88c.
Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 65, 70, 80, 85, 90c., etc
Linen Shirt Fronts, Cuffs, Hdkfs., etc.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

50 pieces Shirred Muslins, great bargains.
Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85, $1, and $1·15.
White Piques, 50 and 60c.; Corded do., 62½ and 75c.
Victoria Lawns, Soft-finish Jaconets, etc.
Nainsooks, Swiss Mulls, fine Brilliants, etc.
Plaid and Striped Nainsooks, etc.
Fine Dotted Swiss, from auction, 28c.

DOMESTICS.

Bargains in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Fruit of the Loom Bleached Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25c., etc.
Unbleached Sheeting, width, 20c.
Grey Flannel, for Bathing Dresses, 37½c.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c. and $1.
Bargains in Hosiery at reduced prices.
Choice Shades Colored Alpacas, 55 and 60c.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, and 90c.
3000 Linen Fans, our own importation.
French Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Suspenders, Neckties, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

29§] ABOVE RACE.

5000 YARDS BEST FRENCH LAWNS,

IN SMALL DESIGNS, REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

AT 25, 35, 50, 65, 75 CENTS, ALL GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK SILKS

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, VERY CHEAP.

WHITE GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LOW PRICES.

SALES FROM NOW UNTIL 27th DAY OF JUNE WILL BE MADE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES, IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT STOCK. ONE PRICE ONLY.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

6 13 12trp NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,

Great Novelties in Dress Goods,

COMPRISING IN PART:

50 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
30 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.

For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.

Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.

TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.

Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere, Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.

1½ yard black Glacie, for Dresses, equal to silk, appearance and lustre.

NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading makes of
SHIRTING,
SHEETING, and
PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices. 6 1 1m

Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

COOPER'S,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.

Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.

White Goods in every variety and price.

Quilts in every variety.

Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.

We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.

Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.

Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.

Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S,

6 15 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO.

And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at

MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,

4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET

GREAT REDUCTION IN

FANCY DRY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37 and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, $1 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $5; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of Cambric Edgings, very cheap.
Dimity Bands, 15, 16, 22, 25, and 28c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Summer Under-Vests and Pants.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, etc. etc.
Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, and Nail Brushes.
Buffalo and India-rubber Dressing Combs.
Linen and Silk Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Tucked Hdkfs.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, 50, 60, 75, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins, etc.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
French Lawns, 25 cents a yard.
French Percales.
Fine colored Mohair Alpacas.
Mixed Poplins for Travelling Dresses.
Cheap Plaid Goods, 23 cents a yard.
CHEAP BLACK SILKS. [10 22

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

1867!!!

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!
DRY GOODS ARE CHEAP!
WE ARE SELLING VERY LOW!
SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH!
WE WANT TO CLOSE OUT STOCK!

Good Muslins and Calicoes for 12½ cents.
New styles of Challies and Delaines, 22 cents.
Excellent All-wool Cassimeres for 75 cents.
Shetland Shawls and Grenadine Shawls for $3.
Rich Heavy Black Silks, $1·50, $1·67, $2.
Superb Gros Grain Silks, $1·75, $2·25, $3, $3·50, and $4·50.
French Lawns, Percales, Piques, and Chintzes.
Materials for Ladies' Suits, in great variety.
Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for men and boys.
Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hdkfs., Shirred Muslins etc. etc.
Summer Flannels, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc., at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 25 3m§p

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET
Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap 6 61m

STRAW GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN STRAW GOODS!

FREEMAN & CO.,

CORNER EIGHTH AND VINE STREETS,

WILL OFFER ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 10,

1000 HATS AT 62 CENTS EACH.
1000 HATS AT 75 CENTS EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·00 EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·25 EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·50 EACH.

500 BONNETS AT $1·00 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·25 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·50 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·75 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $2·00 EACH.

These Goods, just received from Eastern Manufacturers, comprise all the latest Styles and Novelties in PEDAL, COBURG, MILAN, and GLACE.

ALSO, 1000 OF HARDING & CO.'S UNIVERSAL SHADE HATS,

NO. 1 AT $1·00 EACH.
NO. 2 AT $1·10 EACH.
NO. 3 AT $1·25 EACH.

These HATS are suited for the sea-shore, and are unquestionably THE MOST POPULAR SHADE HAT IN THE MARKET. 6 8 12trp

CROQUET.

AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

NO. 913 ARCH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS.

CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AND $14·00 PER SET.

OUR $7·50 SET IS EQUAL TO OTHER MANUFACTURERS' $10·00 SETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 1tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.

3 23tutharp J. G. FULLER.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found a the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,

5 28 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,

5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.

C. S. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House,
6 10 1m LONG BRANCH, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price.

AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad). Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests 5 19 1m

SUMMER BOARDING — GERMANTOWN.—A few pleasant rooms, large grounds, stabling etc.; a few minutes' walk from depot.

6 11thstu3t*] Address C. M., Germantown, Phila.

CARPETINGS.

MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of

CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS

AT RETAIL.

WHITE, RED, CHECKED,

AND

FANCY STYLES.

The Largest Assortment in the City.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

5 22 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL..........$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1§] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.*

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.—ENTIRE Retail Stock to be
CLOSED OUT AT COST,
To engage in the wholesale business.
6 13 6t* No. 331 N. SECOND Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS ETC. ETC.

On Thursday morning,

June 20, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, women's, misses' and children's wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called, as this sale will comprise a general assortment of desirable goods. [6 15 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday Morning,

June 20, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 800 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [6 14 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETING MATTING, ETC., ETC.

On Friday Morning,

June 21, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces rich royal damask, Venetian, superfine and fine ingrain, Dutch, hemp, list, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [6 15 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

June 24, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [6 18 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME MIRRORS, FIREPROOF SAFES, WALNUT OFFICE TABLES, HANDSOME VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ELEGANT WATCH AND CHAIN, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, the very desirable assortment of Handsome Furniture, including suits of walnut and blue terry furniture, handsome walnut chamber and dining-room furniture, superior extension dining tables, rosewood mahogany piano-forte, fireproof safes, iron chests, fine French plate mantel, pier, and oval mirrors, in gilt frames; large walnut bookcases, superior office desks, large cases drawers, 400 yards cocoa matting, elegant watch and chain, diamond settings, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; Canton mattings, refrigerators, feather beds and bedding, China and glassware, etc. etc. [6 18 2t

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, FINE CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

June 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 525 North Fourth street, by catalogue, the superior Furniture, suit handsome walnut and green plush parlor furniture, Scherr piano-forte, fine French plate mantel and oval pier mirrors; Brussels and other carpets; fine China and glassware; kitchen furniture, etc. [6 18 3t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT.

On Wednesday Morning,

June 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and most desirable assortment of new seasonable goods for present sales. [6 15 3t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

SALE OF ENGRAVINGS.

On Thursday morning.

At 10 o'clock, at the auction store No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, an invoice of French and german Engravings, colored and plain 6 18 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 5 31§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1028 CHESNUT.

I. J. TAYLOR,

JEWELLER.

The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising

FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,

And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.

WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

1028. [3 26 tuths3m§p

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

ALBERT BISCUIT,

From Edinburgh,

FOR SALE BY

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,

BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

3 30 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4§

600 ARCH STREET. 600

OUR
EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATOR
IS THE
BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
10§ NO. 600 ARCH STREET.